



JUNE
1951

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT!

Effective with this issue we are moving our offices back to the Chicago Board of Trade Building. Our readers are familiar with this famous structure at the foot of La Salle St. because GRAIN is returning to its old home. Come in and visit us!

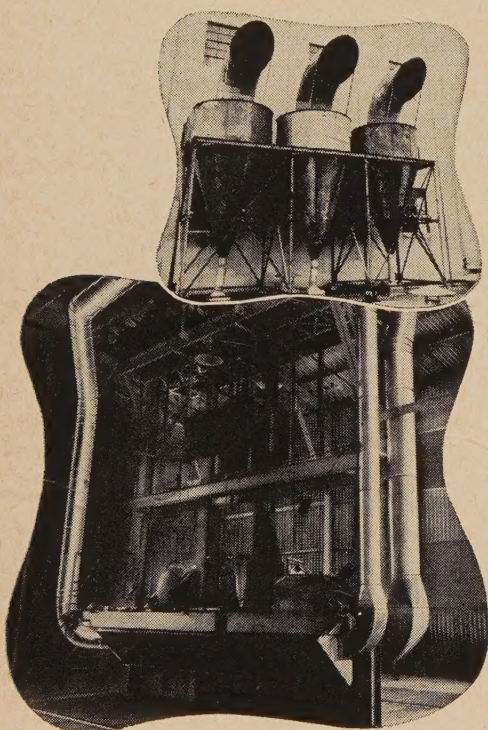
Grain

THE MAGAZINE OF PLANT MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION

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...INSTALLATION
of Grain Dust Control Systems**

For 44 Years, Kirk & Blum has specialized in the DESIGN, FABRICATION and INSTALLATION of efficient, dependable systems for the control of dust.



Three cyclones in the Kirk & Blum Dust Control System at Ralston Purina grain elevator, Bloomington, Ill. Also shown above is typical car unloading point in the same elevator.

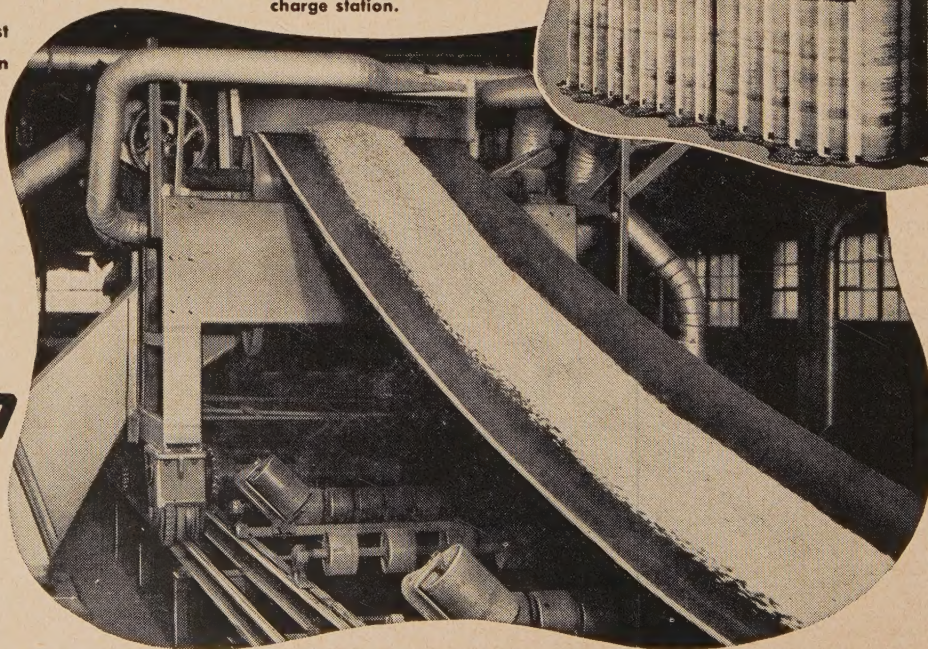
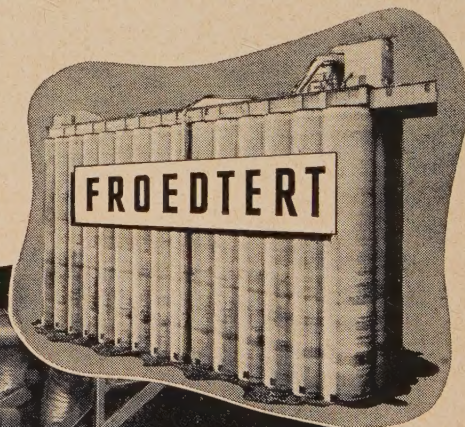
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Shown below is belt unloading in the tripper gallery at Froedtert Grain & Milling Co., Milwaukee. "Auto-Magno" connection to the dust control system is provided at each discharge station.



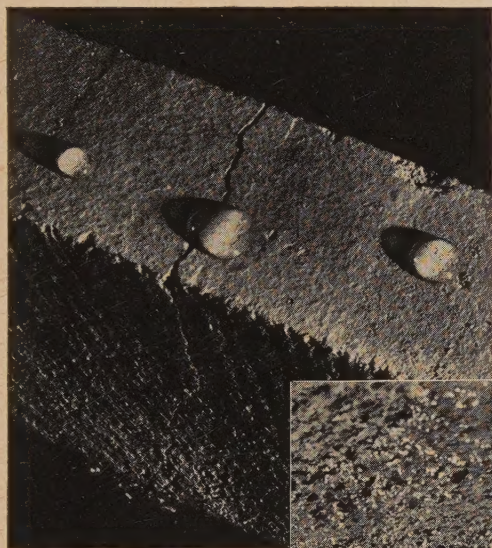
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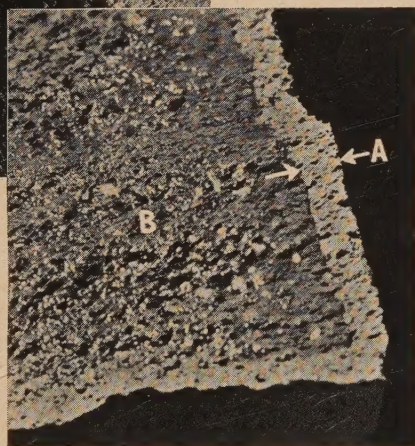
Grain Elevator Operators! . . New Concrete Treatment

STOPS RAIN LEAKS

YET LETS MASONRY 'BREATHE'



How S-X makes masonry repel water. See how drops refuse to flatten out and sink into this concrete slab. (NOTE—to show how S-X works under the most difficult conditions, an extremely water-absorbent concrete slab was chosen for this photo.)



A. S-X-treated concrete repels water to depth shown.
B. Only untreated portion of concrete soaks up water.
Enlarged cross-section of concrete slab, showing difference between S-X and ordinary surface-treatment 'waterproofings'. When concrete was soaked with water, only untreated portion of slab (dark area) absorbed water. Where the S-X had penetrated (light area), the water did not sink in.

Amazing silicone development prevents losses from moisture-spoiled grain! S-X keeps rain from soaking into concrete grain elevator walls! Moisture vapor from the grain can 'breathe out' through the concrete! Will not wear away! Cheaply, easily applied! Can be put on at any temperature from 16° to 110°! Completely cures in 1 to 4 hours!

Now you can protect your grain from rain seepage through porous concrete walls . . . without sealing in the grain's excess moisture.

• Revolutionary Principle

You simply brush or spray S-X onto the outside walls of your grain bins. It penetrates deeply, and lines each pore with an invisible, microscopically thin film of water-repellent silicone. The pores of the concrete stay open, so your grain can still throw off excess moisture vapor. But the wall *repels* the rain water that might otherwise soak in and spoil high-priced grain.

• Stops 100 M.P.H. Rain

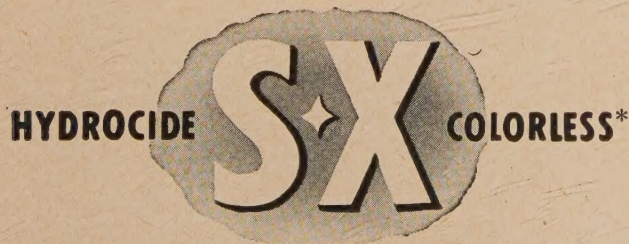
Waterproofing experts consider ordinary cement-cinder block far more difficult to waterproof than concrete walls. During last winter's hurricane, S-X kept a standard cement-cinder block wall *bone dry*. Though wind gusts exceeded 100 m.p.h., and the rain kept up for two days, *not a drop of rain penetrated the wall*.

• 10 Years or Better

Tests on 21 types of porous masonry have failed to disclose how many years S-X will last. In every case, after the equivalent of 10 years exposure to weather, the masonry still repels water!

In many grain elevators, S-X can more than pay for itself during the next heavy, driving rain. Now—before you lose another dollar through grain spoilage—mail the coupon for complete facts.

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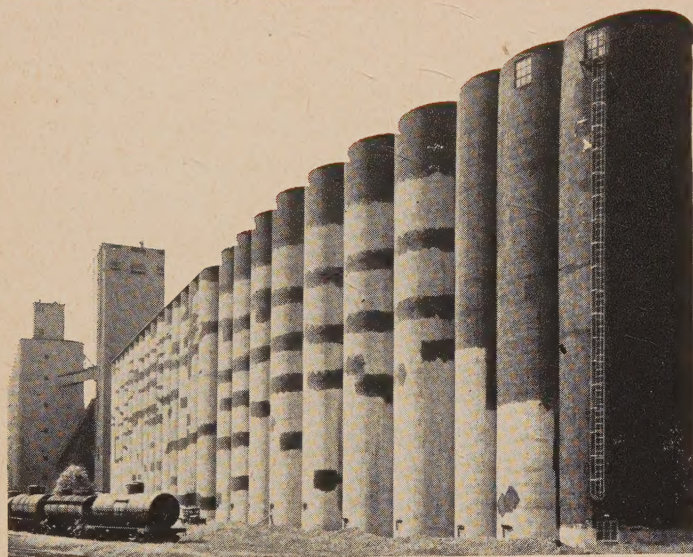
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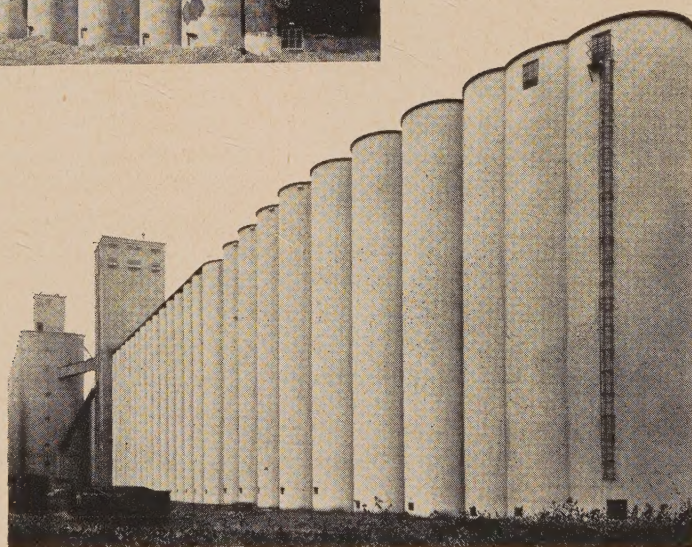
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Protecting America's Grain... **by Repairing and Waterproofing** **GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION**



Shows job before our treatment. Random repairs like those shown had no practical value. We began with basic repairs.



Here you see the decorative and light reflecting finish. Under this is our pliable type of waterproofing.



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New Methods Cut Incidence of INSECT FRAGMENTS *in flour*

**hidden
infestation in
wheat can now
be REDUCED
by practical,
use-proven
techniques**



Looks like insect-free, high quality wheat? But see what the X-ray picture at the right shows! This new test was recently described in the May issue of *Farm Journal* magazine as a vitally important new aid to grain buyers — a practical way to detect hidden infestation that will show up later as insect fragments in flour.



The same sample of wheat under the X-ray test. Note the dark areas or cavities eaten away by weevils. The weevils themselves look like small white grubs. Use of Pyrenone Wheat Protectant by the farmer and wheat handler can prevent this costly hidden infestation.

Millers and wheat handlers no longer have to put up with the high cost of weevily wheat!

New X-ray tests make it easier, more practicable than ever before to check wheat for weevil damage before you buy. New PYRENONE* Wheat Protectant makes it possible for the first time to PREVENT . . . not cure . . . insect entry into stored wheat.

NOT A FUMIGANT — Pyrenone WHEAT Protectant is a finely pulverized powder that is mixed with wheat at harvest time or as it goes into storage. Storage bins do not have to be air-tight—one application of the Protectant lasts many months. It adds no explosion hazards. Masks or gloves are not required. The Protectant is harmless to man and animals. And it does not add to the ash content of wheat.

USE-PROVEN — Pyrenone-based insecticides have long been used by leading millers and grain handlers as sprays in mills, warehouses, elevators and boxcars — wherever high effectiveness against insects and freedom from toxic hazards to warm blooded animals are essential. Now Pyrenone has been combined in *Protectants* that have already begun a "revolution" in agriculture's approach to the stored-grain insect problem.

Pyrenone WHEAT Protectant, as its name implies, is specially formulated for use on stored wheat.

Pyrenone® GRAIN Protectant is formulated for use on corn, oats, rye, barley, rice, grain sorghums and other small grains.

Both Protectants have been used on hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain under practical field conditions. In tests and demonstrations from Oregon to Alabama. With truly amazing results.

A SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR MILLERS:

FIRST — Use scientific new X-ray test for detecting hidden insect infestation.

SECOND — Use Pyrenone Protectants to keep your grain insect-free while in storage, in transit, and in production.

THIRD — Make sure farmers and grain handlers from whom you buy know that insect-free wheat brings a higher price.

FREE LITERATURE to help you promote the program to farmers. An informative booklet "Prevent Weevil Damage in Stored Wheat" is available on request. Send for your copy today or if you'd like copies to be sent to your suppliers, let us know how many. Use the coupon below.

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New York 17, N. Y.

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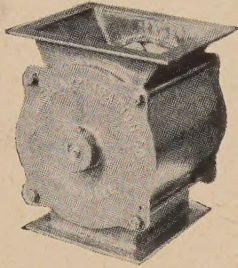
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Just plug into outlet, standardize, run. No weighing, no waiting.

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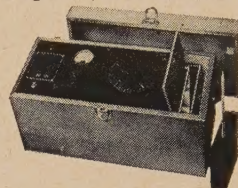
**TAGLIABUE INSTRUMENTS DIVISION
WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION**

614 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey



Dielectric Moisture Meter Checks Various Materials

Moisture content of finely powdered, relatively dry, or coarse and oily materials is determined in less than two minutes with the versatile Model 8007 Dielectric Moisture Meter developed by TAGliabue Instruments Div., Dept. 67, Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark 5, N. J. Operating over an extremely wide range, this meter functions without damaging the sample.



To use, a weighed sample is placed in a cell inserted in the instrument. The meter shows the material's capacitance, which simple tables convert into percent moisture. Chemicals, dehydrated foods, soaps, flours, seeds, plastic molding powders, iron ore, coal, cheese, coffee, corn, grain, dried leaf, flue dust, starch, yeast and cottonseed typify materials tested.

New Midget Moisture Meter Checks Wood and Plaster

Moisture content of wood and plaster can be determined quickly with the new Midget Moisture Meter, introduced by TAGliabue Instruments Div., Dept. 67, Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark 5, N. J.

To check wood, the user inserts the needle electrodes in the sample and presses a button. The pointer indicates percent moisture direct on a large scale calibrated from 7 to 30%. To check plaster, the user removes the needles and presses the electrodes against the surface. The meter then shows if the plaster is dry enough for painting.

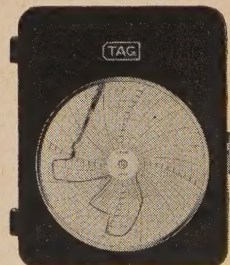


The TAG Model 8009 Midget Moisture Meter measures 4½" x 4½" x 3⅛", weighs 3½ pounds, and uses only two common type batteries.

"TAG" Temperature Recorders Chart from -300° to +1000°F.

Accurate written records of varying temperatures are charted by the Temperature Recorders produced by TAGliabue Instruments Div., Dept. 67, Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark 5, N. J. Temperatures as low as -300°F. or as high as +1000°F. can be recorded with these versatile instruments.

Various types of actuations in TAG Temperature Recorders achieve scale expansion for utmost precision over the working ranges. Interchangeable tube systems are laboratory calibrated at the factory. A safety link provides over-range protection. Details are given in Catalog 1210.



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Signode One-Piece... One-Man Grain Doors are made of strong steel strapping, scientifically spaced between laminations of water-repellent kraft liner board.

APPROVED by Association of American Railroads—Pamphlet No. 36, Revised. For further information write



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The Handling of Bulk Feeds

By J. J. KITCHING

Supt., GLF Exchange, Inc., Buffalo

AT ONE TIME it was quite a problem to handle feeds in bulk, but now with up-to-date machinery and testing equipment we are getting this operation under control in efficiency and speed.

Three Chief Methods

There are three common methods used in unloading bulk feed from box cars.

1. *By Means of Power Shovel.* This procedure requires two operators and is widely used even at the smallest plants. It is economical, relatively cheap, and easy to operate.

2. *By Means of Pneumatic Unloading System.* The initial investment on this kind of equipment is high and the power consumption compared to a combination of power shovel, belt, and elevator is from 20% to 40% higher. The man power required is about the same as with power shovel. For the past few years there has been a lot of discussion relative to the merits of unloading grain and grain products from box cars by pneumatic system, but wherever dry, pulverized materials are handled, this system has its merits. It reduces fire and explosion hazards to a minimum.

3. *By Means of A Car Dumper.* This most modern convenience is on a money-returning basis only if the quantities of grain handled through it are big enough to justify the investment made. The car dumper itself, foundations, and the corresponding conveyor belts and elevator legs involve an investment of a quarter of a million dollars.

One operator and at least two helpers can unload from 50 to 60 cars in 8 hours, whereas a grain shovel with the same number of personnel can take care of about eight cars in the same period of time, this being about 15% of the quantity unloaded by the car dumper.

On the other hand, serious consideration has to be given if the 50 to 60 cars are not available for unloading every day, with the result of idle manpower during this period of slackness.

Another disadvantage is the fact that light weight grain such as oats, barley, and also screenings, and semi-free flowing materials such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed, etc., offer quite a problem and consume from three to five times as much time as wheat, corn, or milo maize.

The installation of a car dumper requires some careful consideration before such is recommended and put into effect. I would say however, that

its installation is certainly warranted and it is an excellent labor and time saving device in terminal elevators or port elevators where quantities to be unloaded and time of demurrage are of prime importance.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Inc. of Buffalo has installed a Richardson car dumper and they use it successfully. At one time it was generally believed that soft feed could not be dumped, but certain kinds of soft feeds like soybean meal, gluten, linseed, and brewers' and distillers' grains are now being dumped at the rate of about three cars per hour. In some cases such as soybean meal, they can dump a car almost as fast as they can dump a car of hard feed. They dump linseed, brewers' and distillers' grains in 15 to 20 minutes.

Now as to our own elevator, the GLF, it has a capacity of 2 million bus. and handles all types of soft feeds, handling about a quarter million tons a year. We have no car dumper as yet but the cars are scooped with automatic shovels of the paper friction type with pullback lines. We unload between 40 and 50 cars a day and the machine is capable of unloading a car of hard feed in 20 minutes.

Outside of being a very dirty operation, and barring a tough car now and then, we don't find it too much of a chore.

Unloading Times

The times for unloading soft feeds are as follows:

Alfalfa Meal	} 1½ Hours
Cotton Seed Meal	
Copra	} 1¼ Hours
Fish Meal	
Midds	} 1 Hour
Gluten	
Hominy	
Meat Scrap	
DD Grains	} 50 Minutes
Bran	
New Process Soya	} 40 Minutes
Brewers'	
Linseed	

Our elevator was especially constructed for the handling of soft feed. The bins are 20 ft. wide and 107 ft. deep and have steel hoppers with a 55 degree pitch. Our car pits are also equipped with a 55 degree pitch.

We have very little trouble with products bridging over in the hoppers themselves but we have had some difficulty with bran bridging over in the concrete bins above the hoppers.

We have found in some instances

where this has occurred the bran was infested with mites. These mites vary in size, the largest being about 1/32" long, and they cannot be seen without a microscope. When they are abundant a fine brownish powder accumulates over and through the material increasing the moisture content.

Bin Capacities

The capacities of the bins for the various types of soft feeds are:

Midds	400 tons
Brans	300 tons
Hominy	300 tons
Gluten Feed	350 tons
Soya Meal	450 tons
Copra	450 tons
Cottonseed	450 tons
Linseed	450 tons

We also handle alfalfa pellets and alfalfa meal which weighs 23 lbs. to the bushel, and which has been treated with soybean oil to settle the dust and make for easier handling.

Although we have all these tons in a bin, with the possible exception of bran, we have very little trouble, and the reason for this is that we pay a great deal of attention to the moisture content.

Moisture Content

We have found that the best moisture content for storing these grains is:

Midds	11.80
Gluten	8.11 to 11
Brewers'	10 to 11
DDs	5 to 8
Linseed	10 to 12
Cottonseed	8 to 10
Hominy	11 to 12
Meat Scrap	6 to 9
Fish	4 to 7
Copra	9 to 11
Old Process	12 to 13
New Process	10 to 12
Alfalfa Meal	6½ to 8

Also, distillers' grains require careful observation to keep them in good physical condition, to prevent heating and burning. The chemical and physical properties of distillers' grains are such that they can readily heat and might cause a dangerous fire. The best moisture content for safe storage of distillers' grains should be at least 7% and no more than 10%. When the moisture is lower than 7% heating will result and higher than 10% will cause mould.

Our elevator is equipped with a thermometer system and we always manage to keep a couple of bins empty for transfer purposes only. — Before the SOGES Convention in Buffalo.



New Georgia Elevator Emphasizes the Grain Trends in Southeast

THIS new 300,000-bu. modern grain elevator recently erected and put into operation at Waynesboro, Ga. (shown above and on our front cover) may write a new chapter in the grain industry history—particularly for the southeastern section of the country. The fact that it is owned and run by the Cotton Producers Assn., Atlanta, Ga., is in itself significant of the change taking place in Southern agriculture.

The elevator (operated on a cooperative basis) will serve both as a country receiving point and as a terminal house for both grain storage and marketing. It was located at Waynesboro to be convenient to the lupine producing area near there.

About 5 years of pilot plant research on storing small grains in the South were spent by Cotton Producers Assn. Gen. Mgr. D. W. Brooks says, "This pilot plant experience showed us that we would have many problems new to the grain storage business. It was necessary that we train personnel to handle this operation. We did this during the operation of our pilot plants. R. W. Bonney, who had considerable experience with them, has been named manager of the Waynesboro operation."

The association's engineer, Bill Camp, made a thorough study of grain elevators in other sections of the country in light of the peculiar problems existing in the South due to very high moisture and insect damage. The elevator at Waynesboro was designed by him.

Layout and Equipment

The elevator has five receiving pits—four for truck unloading and one for rail unloading. The truck unloading facilities include a McMillin semi-trailer truck hoist in a structural steel driveway shed which dumps all types of trucks including

the largest semi-trailers. Trucks are weighed in and out on a 50-ton 50-ft. Howe truck scale.

Two of the receiving pits in the driveway are for receiving small grain. Each one feeds directly to a 3,000-bu.-per-hr. elevator leg. The first of these legs feeds a Eureka grain cleaner with facilities to by-pass directly to the distributor floor of the workhouse. The second elevator leg feeds a Eureka cleaner with facilities to by-pass to the distributor floor.

The rail receiving pit dumps on a short 24-in. belt conveyor which carries the grain to a third 3,000-bu.-per-hr. elevator leg which in turn feeds a 10-bu. Richardson automatic scale (capacity 2,000 bu. per hr.) or by-passes to the distributor floor.

On the distributor floor, grain can be spouted to any one of 10 work bins (total capacity 56,000 bus.) in the workhouse, to a rail loading spout, to a truck loading spout, or to the gallery conveyor in the storage house.

The gallery belt conveyor loads by means of an Ehsam self-propelled tripper, any one of 21 storage tanks (total capacity 187,000 bus.) or a 2,000-bu. garner bin over the 750-bu.-per-hr. Randolph grain tower drier.

A third truck receiving pit feeds either a Jaybee 100-h.p. hammer mill or a fourth 3,000-bu.-per-hr. elevator leg. The fourth leg loads either the gallery conveyor in the storage house, or the grain bin above the tower drier. A Zeleny thermometer system gives accurate bin temperatures.

The tower drier has a dual set of thermostats for both low temperature drying for seed purposes and high temperature drying for commercial grain. A bottom garner bin (2,000-bu. capacity) completes the drier set-up. This bin spouts to either the bottom discharge (24-in. belt) conveyor, as do the 21 storage tanks, or to the No. 4 elevator leg. The bottom

discharge conveyor is equipped by means of a permanent tripper and a 3-way valve at the discharge end to feed all four elevator legs.

A fourth truck receiving pit is used to receive ear corn. This pit feeds directly to a Union Iron Works Western grain feeder which in turn feeds an ear corn elevator leg equipped with 14 x 7 cups. It is spouted from this elevator into two Joliet corn shellers.

Shelled corn is taken from both shellers by a 12-in. screen conveyor to one of the 3,000-bu.-per-hr. elevator legs in the workhouse. Cobs are blown into a collecting gin above the driveway and are disposed of by trucks. Shucks are blown to cyclone collectors which drop the shucks into a surge bin. The shucks are fed by gravity into a Turner 18 x 20 heavy duty power baler.

A Campbell 2,000-bu. bin type drier consisting of four 30 x 30 x 10 drying bins was constructed beside the elevator and is connected by a conveyor system with the elevator. This is used mainly for low temperature drying of grain and lupine for seed purposes but is also used for drying commercial grain and ear corn.

A small warehouse between the storage house and work house is provided with bagging facilities including 2 Exact Weight bagging scales and a Union Special conveyor and sewing machine. A spout from a work bin in the workhouse feeds a small surge bin above the scales.

Thomas L. Burrell, Inc., Indianapolis, built the elevator and E. Lee Heidenreich, Jr., Newburgh, N.Y., was consulting engineer.

The farmers in the area are said to be very enthusiastic about the new elevator and are already planning a larger grain acreage. More emphasis will be placed on grain and livestock in the near future than on cotton—the chief crop heretofore.

A Grain Sanitation Program

By GLEN R. ROMIG

Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., Walla Walla, Wash.

ALL grain men realize the necessity of sanitation, but there has been very little actual clean up done by some, although a few others have really started a very good program. Some still think it is impossible to keep grain storage clean, as every time grain is moved there are accumulations of dust. But storage can be kept clean with a little effort and some improvements.

With suction applied to the elevator legs and dust collectors installed there will not be so much dust in the air. Once the dust is controlled it will be much easier to keep the storage space clean. This will also reduce the insect breeding places. The effectiveness can only be accomplished by a constant and well planned Sanitation Program, and will pay dividends by the reduction in losses from insects and rodent damage.

An Adequate Plan

This can be accomplished by a five point program consisting of:

1. General clean-up inside and outside of buildings.
2. Repair of buildings.
3. Rodent control and rodent proofing.
4. Regular inspection of stored grain.
5. Planned general fumigation.

The appearance can be improved by cleaning up the most conspicuous places, but will be of very little value in reducing infestation. Some of the worst infested and unsanitary places are found in the out-of-the-way places, where it is least noticeable and inconvenient to get at, such as dark, damp elevator pits. The pit is usually small and very poorly constructed, especially so under old elevators. The lighting usually consists of a drop cord. Some are very inconvenient and hard to clean, other places are under flat houses where there is no light and the ventilation is poor.

It is also very hard to get under these places, yet this is an excellent insect and rodent harborage. Usually there is some leakage of grain and this makes the food supply abundant. This grain also becomes infested with all kinds of insects, even if the bins are cleaned up before refilling with new grain. With such conditions existing right underneath, the new grain will soon become infested and the whole bin damaged in a very short time if temperature and moisture contents are favorable.

Therefore, it is necessary to keep the entire premises clean from the top of the buildings to the ground

underneath. The outside area around the buildings should be kept clean and free of rubbish. Grain doors should be kept in a neat pile, at least eight inches above the ground, to prevent rodents from using them as a harborage. If the outside area around the buildings is kept clean and free of spilled grain it will not be attractive to rodents, and there will not be breeding places for insects around the foundations. Keeping the premises clean is also good fire protection.

Repairs

Buildings should be kept in good repair at all times. Leaky roofs may cause considerable damage by spoiling grain. Also, this may be the cause of serious infestation as insects multiply very rapidly in moist, moldy grain that is heating. Therefore, one leak in the roof may be the cause of serious damage. Windows should be kept in good repair and kept closed or screened to keep the birds out so they will not roost over the bins of stored grain. Very often cars of wheat received have considerable quantities of bird excreta and feathers. Keeping elevators in good repair prevents loss and damage, also improves the value of the property.

The control of rodents in and

around grain storage is very important. Rodents consume and damage several bushels per rat of grain each year. The RAT is considered PUBLIC ENEMY No. 1 among animal pests. Besides consuming and damaging grain, the rodent is very filthy as it travels through grain spreading excreta, hairs, and often carrying disease. Once grain becomes contaminated by rodents it is very difficult to remove all of the filth from the kernels. Considering the damage done, it is much cheaper to finance a rodent control program than to feed and stand the damage.

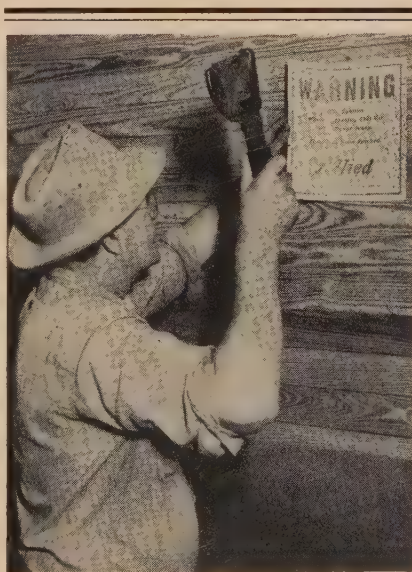
At the present time there are several poisons for the Pest Control Operator and two for the general public. These are Warfarin (or Compound No. 42), and Red Squill. The Warfarin is both a rat and mouse poison. Very good results can be obtained when properly used. Also trapping is very effective in places where poison can not be used. However, it must be remembered at all times that any poison is dangerous unless properly handled.

Rodent proofing must be done to accomplish an effective rodent control program. All holes where rodents can enter should be repaired. Scraps of tin can be used for this purpose. It is much easier to keep rodents out than it is to get them out once they are allowed to enter at will. Buildings close to the ground without a concrete foundation offer ideal protection for rodents. It is much better to have it open underneath than to have a poorly constructed board wall between the floor and the ground. Small mesh wire deeply anchored in the ground is good protection as it lets the light in. Rodents like to be in the dark where they are not molested and, if allowed such harborage, will multiply very rapidly.

Inspection of Grain

Stored grain should be inspected at regular intervals. This inspection should include examination of the grain for any sign of insects, or increase in the temperature of the grain. After grain has gone through the first heat stage (commonly known as sweat), any additional heating is not normal and is caused either by outside moisture from bad roofs, or from infestation. If this condition is not corrected immediately serious damage will occur. If such condition is caused by infestation, correction can be made by fumigation and then turning and cleaning the grain.

A leak in the roof will also cause



GOOD WARNING SIGNS

New warning signs like the one shown have been devised by Allied Grain Co. and its affiliated Advance Seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz. The signs are posted in plain sight just inside the door of all cars having patched floors. A power scoop operator who unsuspectingly hits a patch is often tossed or flipped head first in front of the moving shovel. Many serious injuries can be avoided if all firms would take similar interest in employees' safety.

mold damage to a considerable amount of grain in the bin. This mold, if abundant, will cause the grain to sell at a lower grade. Therefore, it is very important to keep storage buildings in the best of condition, free from rodents and infestation.

General Fumigation

Planned general fumigation is considered essential if infestation is to be controlled. Best results can be obtained when the storage bins are as near empty as possible. All grain held over from one year to the next should be fumigated with a good grain fumigant at the same time the general fumigation is done. If there is not a fumigator regularly employed, commercial fumigators can be called in and the complete fumigation planned and arranged for. Between fumigations spraying is very helpful in controlling insects. Very good results can be obtained by spraying empty bins with a good residual spray.

If this program is carried out the infestation will be kept to a minimum and grain will be delivered without the grade certificate carrying a notation (weevil), which constitutes a lower grade and a lower price per bushel.

Cleaning of box cars is very often badly neglected. Cars of wheat have been received containing various kinds of objectionable refuse on the floor which was not cleaned out before the wheat was loaded. Also, in this time of car shortage all kinds of cars are loaded. Some are very badly broken and have to be patched up before they will hold grain, but all cars can be patched, fumigated and cleaned before loading. About 90% of the wheat marketed is used for human food, so let's protect and care for the raw material as we would the food for our tables.

SOME THINGS TO LEARN

Learn to like what doesn't cost much.

Learn to like reading, conversation, music.

Learn to like plain food, plain service, plain cooking.

Learn to like fields, trees, woods, brooks, hiking, rowing, climbing hills.

Learn to like people, even though some of them may be as different from you as the Chinese.

Learn to like to work and enjoy the satisfaction of doing your job as well as it can be done.

Learn to like the songs of the birds, the companionship of dogs.

Learn to like gardening; putting around the house, and fixing things.

Learn to like the sunrise and sunset, the beating of rain on the roof and the windows, and the gentle fall of snow on a winter day.

Learn to keep your wants simple, and refuse to be controlled by the likes and dislikes of others.

Maize and Mobilization

By THEODORE SANDER, JR.

Pres., American Maize Products Co., Roby, Ind.

THE industry of which we are a part has been running at a very high rate throughout the year and close to its capacity since the Korean invasion by the Communists last July. Almost every class of product we make contributes to the overall defense program.

Let's start with starch. You are all familiar with its use in basic food products. In addition, it is used in the manufacture of many other products of primary military importance. Here are a few:

Starch Uses

Asbestos sheeting for fire prevention on oil carrying naval vessels.

Foundry core binders, without which castings for airplane engines and heavy machinery cannot be built.

Sealing material in oil well drilling muds to permit the tapping of deep oil-bearing sands.

Controlling the burning rate of powders and propellants in flares and rockets. It also provides uniformity of force in explosive mixtures.

Mining operations involving very critical war materials, such as aluminum and molybdenum ores. It is also used as a clarifying agent in removing the contamination from mine tailings.

Fuel briquettes, a necessary fuel extension material.

Dry battery production, necessary in all signal and portable radio equipment.

Cotton textile sizes such as yarn and slasher sizes and final finishes. No cotton textile of any kind can be made without the utilization of starch in the process at some time.

Sizings and Dusting

In the paper industry. Sizings required in the production of papers of all kinds and descriptions. You can't fight a war without propaganda, so paper is an essential. Corrugated cartons, spiral tubes, laminated paper materials for shipping bags, waterproof boxings and shell casings.

Dusting surgical gloves prior to sterilization to avoid adhesions in patients in operative cases, dusting rubber goods, both synthetic and natural.

A nutrient medium for the production of the antitoxin for gas gangrene.

Boiler compounds used in the Navy and Merchant Marine to prevent scaling.

Wall boards, both gypsum and plywood, used extensively for temporary structures to house the armed forces.

Water dispersible paints to be used where fire hazards will not permit the utilization of solvent carrying paints.

Adhesives used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Refinery Products

Suppose now that we look at refinery products. Corn sugar or dextrose is necessary itself as well as having many uses in food. It is used in making:

Sorbitol, a major constituent in airplane lacquers. It is also the starting material for Vitamin A production.

Manitol, the basis of percussion powders for use in ammunition primers and other detonating equipment.

Intravenous injections, which save thousands of lives in shock, either war or operative.

Preservation of frozen fruits and eggs. Pharmaceutical ingredients in practically all tableted medicinal products.

Food acids, such as citric, lactic and gluconic. Citric acid also is used in blood banks.

Chip sugar is not a food, but it is a necessary material in the essential industries of leather tanning and the spinning of artificial fibers.

And another main product, corn syrup, is used also for:

Making foam stabilizers in fire fighting equipment, particularly in oil refineries and on board tankers and aircraft carriers.

Making dried citrus juices, all of which are going overseas to the armed forces for the production of potable beverages and vitamin sources.

Curing tobacco, very necessary for the morale of the armed forces.

Steepwater, a by-product, is used in the production of penicillin. It is also used in the production of high vitamin yeast, which is an essential in Army and Navy emergency rations.

Proteins are used as replacements for shellac in what are known as naval stores, and as paint stabilizers in synthetic resin type paints, producing weatherproof paints for use where fire hazards prohibit the use of normal types of paint.

Glycerin, usually listed as a critical item, is used in the preparation of all sorts of ammunition. Soap stock, a by-product of corn oil refining, is used by the major producers of glycerine as the raw material in their process. — *From an address before the Amazo Foremen's Club.*

“If you see an editor who pleases everybody, there will be a glass over his face and he will not be standing up.”—*Banner, Bucklin, Kans.*



THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

WHEN honors are awarded or recognition of achievements given who is more worthy to receive them than that staunch little band of pioneer souls who organized our Society some 21 years ago! We call them our Founder-Members and they deserve our deepest gratitude. Their numbers are dwindling but I note from the list published in the April issue of GRAIN that 22 of the stalwarts remain with us.

Their task wasn't a simple one. Indeed the hardest job in a new organization is to get it started and functioning smoothly. Like every other enterprise of this kind, the initial steps are the most difficult. There were many who didn't have sufficient vision to realize the need for SOGES. They had to be convinced first and later persuaded to contribute much of their time and energy to making it a

success. But the job was undertaken and carried through.

In any future history of SOGES (or GEAPS as it will be next year) adequate space should be given to these Founder-Members and the splendid, solid base which they laid.

We're Going Ahead

During the ensuing years, our progress has been sure and steady if not dazzling. We have gained in membership and the work of the Society has contributed much to the sum total of grain elevator and grain processing knowledge. With renewed interest manifested in membership drives it's probable that in the near future our membership rolls will include virtually all the outstanding superintendents. I, for one, will not be satisfied until we have 100% coverage of qualified men in the industry.

The arguments that can be brought to bear on prospects are numerous. First of all perhaps is a genuine liking for one's work. If the prospective member is interested in his job, he'll want to improve his knowledge and also to become associated with fellow craftsmen.

Much of our knowledge can't be obtained in textbooks or institutions of learning. We must absorb it the hard way by hard practical experience, usually from the ground up. That's why SOGES should appeal to the ambitious and earnest superintendent. In joining our Society he rubs elbows with his fellows, those who are engaged in the same kind of executive work, who have new ideas about efficiency, new plans in management and operation.

The Chapters Aid

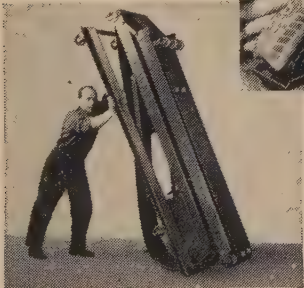
The most effective units of our Society are of course the chapters. Members who can attend regular chapter meetings get a new interest in our work and in time help the national organization to be more effective.

Unfortunately, these chapters cannot be formed in all sections of the country, because there are not sufficient plants in certain areas to justify them. It is not surprising that some of these isolated members do not have the same interest in our national activities.

I am thoroughly convinced that we

HYTROL

One man can easily raise and lower HYTROL.

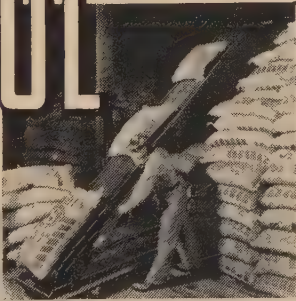


Folded, HYTROL maximum length is only 12' 10".

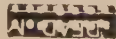


PORTABLE FOLDING CONVEYOR

Every warehouse, materials handling contractor, railroad, manufacturer, and ship loader needs this compact, efficient, portable folding conveyor.



Compact, HYTROL can be stored in an area a half-yard square.



These Features Tell You Why HYTROL is Popular!

- Handles bags, bales, boxes, bundles and cartons.
- Reduces labor costs.
- Portable — one man can move it, store it.
- Elevates to any angle while in use.
- Can be taken into freight cars.
- Stores in a half-yard square area.
- Made in 5 sizes—10', 12', 14', 16', 20'.
- Moves 15 one-hundred pound units per minute.
- Widely used for between-floors handling jobs.
- Equipped with ¾ h.p. or 1 h.p. continuous duty, ball-bearing motor.
- Can be raised, lowered while running.
- Welded steel construction.
- Loading end near floor — saves workers' time and strength.
- Flow of materials can be reversed by turning switch.
- Available with cleat mounted belt or chain and pushers.
- All controls hydraulically operated.
- GUARANTEED against faulty materials and workmanship.

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Gentlemen: Please send your representative to tell us more about HYTROL Portable Folding Conveyors. ☐ Send fully descriptive literature, prices. ☐

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Some of the Chicago SOGES Chapter members "shot" while inspecting cereal plant of General Mills, Inc. at S. Chicago.

owe special efforts to these detached, or semi-detached, individuals. As fellow members we should encourage them to correspond with us, to take their part in committee work, to contribute articles to GRAIN and to attend the national convention each year even if it means some sacrifice. This is an admitted weakness in our organizational set up which somehow must be met and overcome.

Be A Worker

As a final thought, while I'm cognizant of the need for high numerical strength, we cannot lose sight of the fact that our own (and any other organization) needs workers, not drones.

The passive member who contributes his dues and nothing else will not help SOGES to advance. We get out of an association what we put into it. The new member who takes an active part instead of sitting on the sidelines and letting others make the wheels go round will soon be surprised to find out our valuable the Society is to him. I've seen this happen so frequently that it's not necessary to stress it further here.

By all means let us get new members, but at the same time let us impress them at the start with the idea that they're a vital part of the machinery — not merely spectators.

CHICAGO CHAPTER VISITS GENERAL MILLS

Members of the Chicago SOGES chapter spent an interesting afternoon recently when they toured the South Chicago plants of General Mills, Inc. through the courtesy of W. E. Evans, properties manager.

The group was greeted by Elevator Superintendent Frank Deebach who had arranged for guides to show the visitors around. After inspecting the elevator where they witnessed a demonstration of the Stearns magnetic clutch controlled power shovel, the group was conducted through the flour mill and modern cereal plant.

Watching the various steps in the transformation of corn, oats, and wheat into breakfast cereals proved highly interesting and one could not

help but note the strict observance of sanitation and safety principles that was evident throughout the plant.

One of the spots that received a great deal of attention was the packaging department where almost-human machines packed, wrapped and sealed various sized packages of cereals and flour mixes as fast as the nimble fingers of the girl attendants could feed in the cartons.

Another highlight was the research and testing laboratory where professional bakers and chemists are busy most of the day baking bread and cakes to test the flours and various mixes produced in the General Mills plant. Quite a few pieces of Angel Food cake and other baked goods were consumed by the visitors without much urging from the head baker.

The tour ended with a trip through

A SPECIAL House sub-committee has revealed, as the Hoover Committee discovered long ago, that the red tape involved in buying such small items costs many times more than the items themselves. For instance, the committee reported, on one occasion the Bureau of Reclamation wanted paper drinking cups for an airplane used by bureau executives.

The price of the cups ordered was \$2.45, but it cost \$17.35 to process the order, buy the cups, and send them to the plane.

Then, the National Park Service wanted a single copy of a popular magazine. The magazine sells for 50 cents, but by the time the order went through channels the cost had mounted to \$13.39. A 32-cent order from the Fish and Wildlife Service totaled \$13.78 when the cost of red tape was added.

The Interior Department's facilities for making purchases, amounting to \$53,000,000 in the present fiscal year, "are badly organized and poorly supervised," the committee found.

"The 108 employees engaged in this activity throughout the headquarters produce orders at the rate of only 1.4 per day per employee," the report added.

With President Truman asking higher taxes to pay for rearmament, economy-minded members of Congress are getting more and more critical of such waste. Business observers hope they will do something more than talk about it.

the giant shipping room where thousands of cases of cereals, flour and cake mixes were piled ceiling high, awaiting shipment.

Afterwards the superintendents adjourned to Phil Smidt's in nearby Hammond for dinner and a short business meeting. President Harry Hanson presided and led a short discussion.

At the close of the meeting Frank Deebach presented each of the members with a carton containing sample packages of all the various makes of breakfast cereals manufactured in the General Mills plant.

THE HONOR ROLL

THERE'S a new leader this month and, incidentally members of the Omaha Chapter are running 1 - 2 - 3 in the standing. Plenty of time for others to catch up, but the time to start is NOW.

Here are those who've secured one or more new members since the Buffalo Convention.

Vincent Blum, Omaha	4
Jerry Lacy, Omaha	2
Earl Mahan, Council Bluffs	2
W. R. Appleman, Chicago	1
Donald Burke, Omaha	1
Vern Erickson, Spokane	1
Lloyd Forsell, Chicago	1
John Goetzinger, Omaha	1
Harry Hanson, Chicago	1
A. W. Johnson, Seattle	1
Jack Kitching, Buffalo	1
John Back, Chicago	1
Lee McGlasson, Seattle	1
Edwin C. Murray, Oakland, Calif.	1
Ted Musser, Erie, Pa.	1
Kenneth Sacre, Minneapolis	1
Herbert Sales, Omaha	1
Charles J. Winters, New Orleans	1
Total	23

IT NEVER STOPS

Those still looking for living quarters may find it hard to believe, but there are now eight million more homes and apartments than there were only ten years ago. Trouble is, there are seven million more families too!

THE OFFICIAL SOGES LINE-UP

1951-1952

OFFICERS

M. M. Darling, President, The Glidden Co., Indianapolis
 Robert R. Bredt, 1st Vice-President, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis
 Leslie C. Irwin, 2nd Vice-President, Searle Grain Co. Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.
 Dean M. Clark, Secy.-Treas., "GRAIN" magazine, Chicago

DIRECTORS

J. Bruce Winfield, Canadian Pacific Ry. Elevator, Port McNicoll, Ont.
 Lewis Inks, The Quaker Oats Co., Akron, Ohio
 Philip S. Hackney, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Wichita, Kans.
 Cornelius H. Halsted, General Mills, Inc., Buffalo
 Peyton A. Kier, National Biscuit Co., Toledo, Ohio
 Lincoln Scott, Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill.
 John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Brothers, I. C. Elevator, Omaha
 Herbert A. Straley, Port of New York Authority Grain Elevator, New York
 Herman Kroloff, Allied Grain Corp., Phoenix, Ariz.
 Eugene Blanton, Eagle Roller Mill Co., Shelby, N. C.
 Clarence Hackleman, Continental Grain Co., Galveston, Texas

Lee McGlasson, Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wash.

DUST EXPLOSION HAZARDS COMMITTEE

Chairman: David K. Milligan, Port of New York Authority, New York
 William F. Shaediger, North Bergen, N. J. (retired)
 Paul Christensen, Van Dusen-Harington Co., Minneapolis
 John Mack, Standard Milling Co., Buffalo
 Les Irwin, Searle Grain Terminal, Ft. William, Ont.
 Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.
 Ralph F. Yantzi, Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., Kansas City, Kans.
 Tom G. Burris, Uhlmann Elevator Co., of Texas, Fort Worth

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chairman: J. Bruce Winfield, Canadian Pacific RR Elevator, Port McNicoll, Ont.
 James Burns, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Buffalo
 James Auld, Hales & Hunter, Minneapolis
 Lou Gillen, Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago

Donald Burke, Nebraska Cons. Mills Co., Omaha
 C. E. Witham, Simonds-Shields-Thies Gr. Co., Kansas City, Kans.
 Robert R. Bredt, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis
 Herman Kroloff, Allied Grain Corp., Phoenix, Ariz.
 Leslie Irwin, Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.
 M. M. Darling, The Glidden Co., Indianapolis
 Philip Hackney, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Wichita, Kans.
 Donald Hallgren, J. C. Crouch Grain Co., Amarillo, Texas
 Vern Erickson, General Mills, Inc., Spokane, Wash.
 Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Ward E. Stanley, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, Kans.
 Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, La.
 Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago
 Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

(Please turn to next page)

**the Drier that's
 all Drier...
 dries up to
 1000 bushels per
 hour...at low
 temperatures!**

And at full rated capacity, using **four times** as much air, in proportion to grain volume handled, as is possible with any other type drier. Factory pre-fabricated; heavy steel construction throughout. Automatic controls permit economical, dependable operation in any weather. Uses Natural Gas, Butane, Propane or Oil.

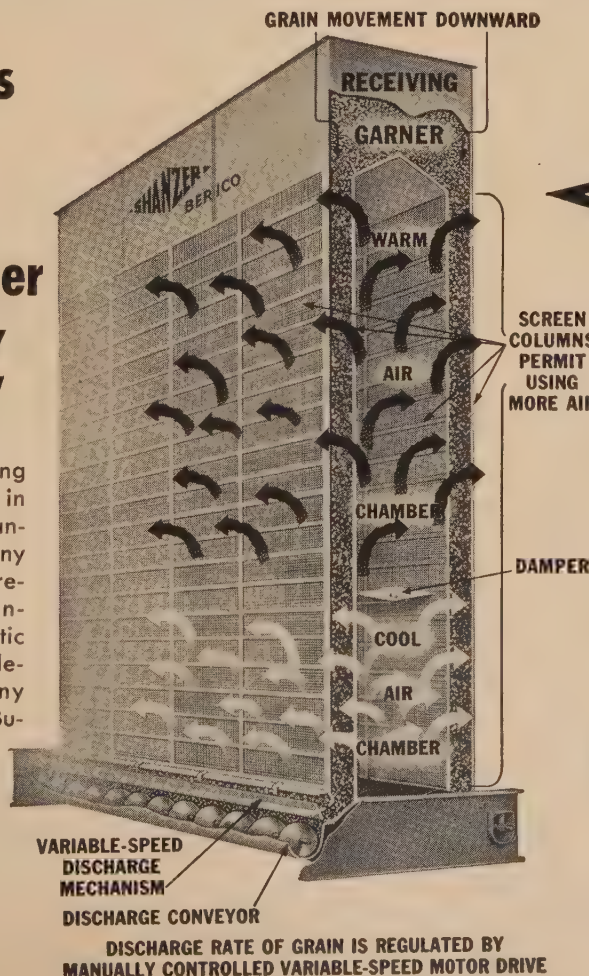


Diagram illustrates unique design insuring effective and efficient use of all air forced into Drier, since no escape is possible except through the columns themselves. Moisture reduction is uniform, and grains retain natural color, shape, nutritive values. **Write for illustrated Free Folder.**

**H. M.
 SHANZER CO.**

85 Bluxome Street
 San Francisco 7, California
 Designers & Manufacturers of
 GRAIN DRIERS • MAX-CAPACITY ELEVATORS
 CONVEYING MACHINERY

John Belanger, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.
 Clifford MacIver, Archer - Daniels - Midland Co., Minneapolis
 Robert B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.
 William Gassler, Norris Grain Co., Chicago
 Oscar Olsen, Duluth
 E. J. Raether, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Assn., Minneapolis
 Percy Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.
 Paul Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis

1952 MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

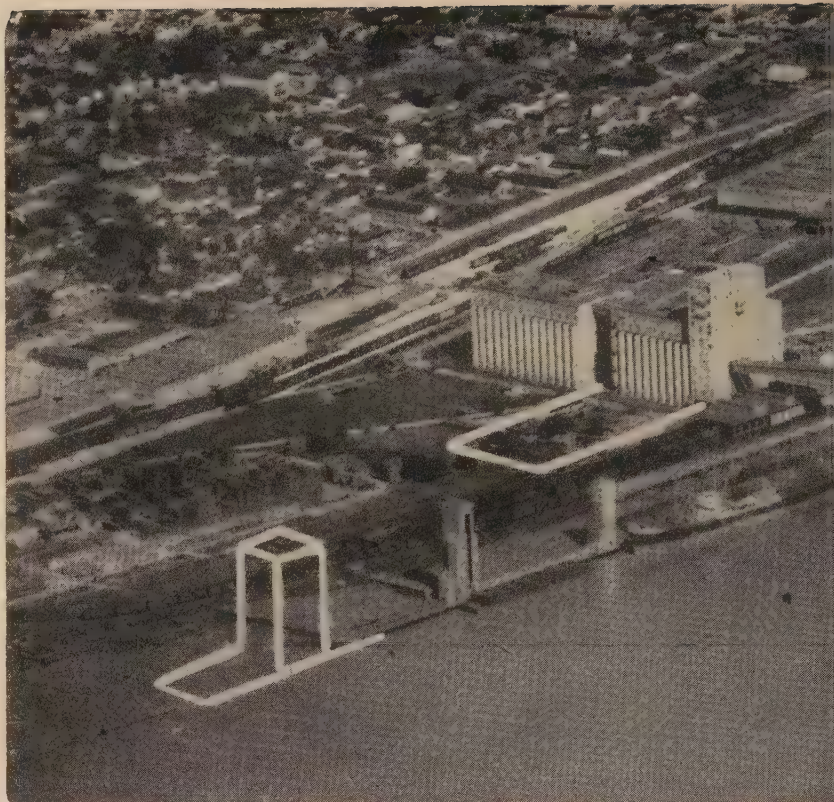
Chairman: Leslie Irwin, Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.
 Dale E. Wilson, Northwestern Malt & Grain Co., Chicago
 John Mack, Standard Milling Co., Buffalo
 W. Herman Roennfeldt, Russell Miller Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Ralph Yantzi, Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., Kansas City, Kans.
 Eugene Blantan, Eagle Roller Mill Co., Shelby, N. C.
 O. E. Christensen, Albers Milling Co., Seattle, Wash.
 Clarence Hackleman, Continental Grain Co., Galveston, Texas
 Vincent Blum, Omaha Elevator Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa
 John E. Carlson, F. H. Peavey & Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa
 John E. Carlson, F. H. Peavey & Co., Globe Elevator, Duluth
 Fred Sibbald, National Grain Co., Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.
 Kenneth P. Cochran, New York Central Elevator, Whiting, Ind.
 Robert Ranney, Ralston Purina Co., Minneapolis

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dale E. Wilson, Northwestern Malt & Grain Co., Chicago
 H. L. Heinrichson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Iowa
 A. J. J. Meyer, McCabe Grain Co., Ft. William, Ont.
 Henry Anderson, Bunge Corp., Minneapolis
 Lee McGlasson, Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wash.
 Eugene Blantan, Eagle Roller Mill Co., Shelby, N. C.
 R. L. Simmons, Producers Grain Corp., Amarillo, Texas
 Philip Hackney, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Wichita, Kans.
 C. H. Halsted, General Mills, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Herbert Straley, Port of New York Authority Grain Elevator, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 E. R. Anderson, Norris Grain Co., Chicago
 Leon D'Aoust, Land O'Lakes Creamery Co., Minneapolis
 Edgar Josephson, Schreier Malting Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
 Robert Carpenter, Allied Mills, Inc., Buffalo

SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Herbert A. Straley, Port of New York Authority Grain Elevator, Brooklyn
 Lewis Inks, The Quaker Oats Co., Akron, Ohio
 Claude Darbe, Simonds-Shields-Thies Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 H. L. Heinrichson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Iowa
 Paul Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis



Plans are moving ahead for the proposed elevator improvements and new grain storage for the Public Grain Elevator to be erected in New Orleans. The Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans approved plans submitted by the Jones-Hettlesater Company, Kansas City, and has authorized the company to proceed with detailed plans and specifications. The new storage, according to the plans, will be located upstream from the present facility as shown by white lines in the illustration. With the additional storage space the elevator's present capacity of 2,600,000 bus. will be approximately doubled. Ability to unload and receive grain from

A. R. Bourdonnay, Burrus Mill & Elevator, Fort Worth
 C. Wallace Clark, Anheuser Busch, Inc., Springfield, Mo.
 Henry Green, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Clinton, Iowa
 Steve Halac, The Glidden Co., Chicago
 Walter Teppen, Russell Miller Milling Co., Duluth
 Frank McLean, Superior Elevator Co., Port Arthur, Ont.
 Harry Erickson, Lauhoff Grain Co., Danville, Ill.
 Rolla Ladd, The Drackett Co., Cincinnati
 Dunkin Welte, Ralston Purina Co., Bloomington, Ill.
 M. M. Mattimore, The Rice Grain Co., Toledo, Ohio

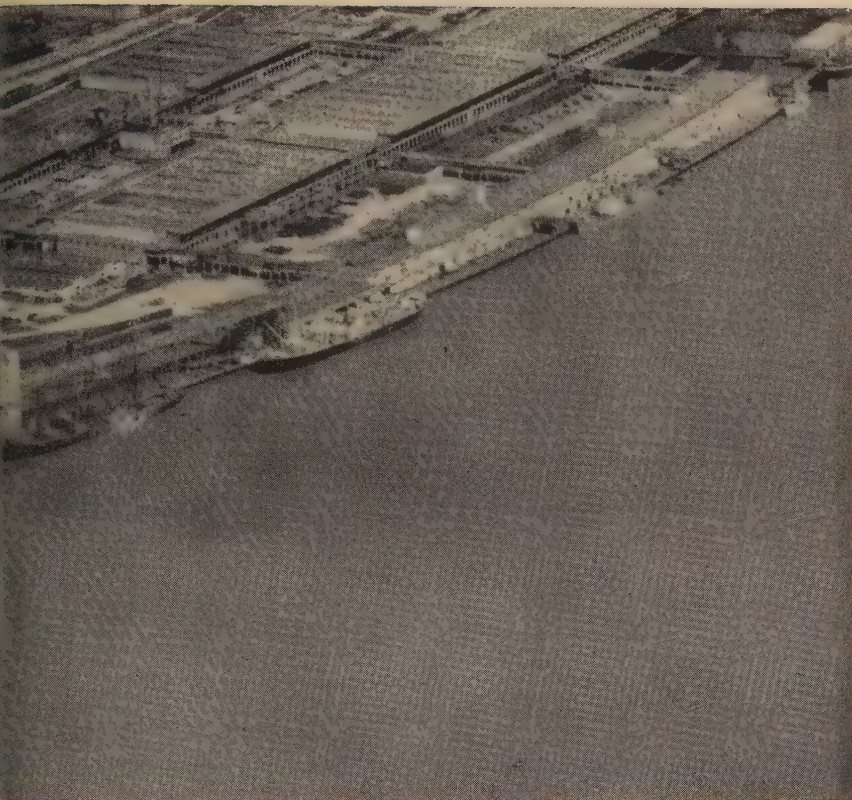
GRAIN DOOR COMMITTEE

Chairman: Herman Kroloff, Allied Grain Corp., Phoenix, Ariz.
Secretary: Dunkin Welte, Ralston Purina Co., Bloomington, Ill.
 Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, La.
 C. Wallace Clark, Anheuser Busch, Inc., Springfield, Mo.
 Kenneth Cochran, New York Central Elevator, Whiting, Ind.
 Felix Schwandner, Evans Grain Co., Champaign, Ill.
 Walter Suever, Delphos Grain & Soya Products Co., Delphos, Ohio
 Jerry Lacy, Westcentral Cooperative Grain Co., Omaha

Harold T. Halberg, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Springfield, Ill.
 J. Bruce Winfield, Canadian Pacific RR Elevator, Port McNicoll, Ont.
 Walter Teppen, Russell Miller Milling Co., Duluth
 Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago
 Claude Darbe, Simonds-Shields-Thies Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Henry Anderson, Bunge Corp., Minneapolis
 Cliff MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis
 Donald Hallgren, J. C. Crouch Grain Co., Amarillo, Texas

CAR UNLOADING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Edgar Josephson, Schreier Malting Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
Recorder: Elmer Hapke, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis
 Kenneth Cochran, New York Central Elevator, Whiting, Ind.
 A. R. Bourdonnay, Burrus Mill & Elevator, Fort Worth
 Philip Hackney, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Wichita, Kans.
 R. L. Simmons, Producers Grain Corp., Amarillo, Texas
 Eugene Blantan, Eagle Roller Mill Co., Shelby, N. C.
 John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Bros., I. C. Elevator, Omaha
 William Gassler, Norris Grain Co., Chicago
 Elmer Schultz, McMillen Feed Co., Marion, Ohio



rail cars and barges will also be doubled by the addition of car unloading facilities and an extra marine leg. Location of this new marine leg is indicated by white lines at left. Shipping capacity will be increased. There will be 81 new storage bins, each of which will be 20 feet in diameter and 85 feet high. These bins will be the same height as the present ones but their diameter will be greater by 4 feet. Two more car dumpers will be added to the existing dumpers and this will step up rail unloading capacity to 48 cars an hour. There will also be several additional grain driers. Chas. J. Winters is superintendent.

Clarence Hackleman, Continental Grain Co., Galveston, Texas
H. L. Heinrichson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Iowa
Walter Teppen, Russell Miller Milling Co., Duluth

1952 CONVENTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Chairman: R. R. Bredt, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis
Omaha Chapter Appointees
E. R. Anderson, Norris Grain Co., Chicago
C. J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, La.
Herman Krolloff, Allied Grain Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
Eugene Blanton, Eagle Roller Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.
Cliff MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis
J. Bruce Winfield, Canadian Pacific Ry. Elevator, Port McNicoll, Ont.
Lee McGlasson, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash.

NEW RECORD FOR NEW ORLEANS

Stepped up demand for wheat and other cereals throughout the world has given New Orleans a record business in grain shipments. Always an important point in world grain traffic, the port in New Orleans is expecting to handle between 67,000-000 and 70,000,000 bus. during the

fiscal year that will end June 30. This would top the previous fiscal records, set in 1948-1949, of 66,528,051 bus.

The reason for the boom in grain traffic is the tremendous world demand for grain, encouraged by the war scare, which has prompted a number of foreign countries to stock up.

Grain traffic through New Orleans will get additional stimulation from the shipment this summer of government wheat to India to relieve starvation. New Orleans is expected to handle about 10,000,000 bus.

This growing volume of grain business done through the port of New Orleans is another illustration of its increasing prestige as a world shipping center.

YOU AND THE FBI

*By J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation*

The President of the United States in restating the responsibilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has called upon all law enforcement officers, patriotic organizations and individuals to report information pertaining to espionage, sabotage and subversive activities to the FBI. With the above in mind the follow-

ing suggestions are being made:

1. The FBI is as near to you as your telephone. The first page of every telephone book in the country lists the nearest office of the FBI. You can communicate with the FBI by telephone, letter or call at your nearest office.

2. IF YOU have any information on sabotage, espionage, or subversive activities, contact the FBI. Furnish all the facts in your possession. Many times a small bit of information has helped complete the data we are seeking.

3. FACTS are what the FBI is interested in receiving; we are not interested in what a person thinks but what he does to undermine our internal security. Avoid reporting malicious gossip or idle rumors.

4. Do not circulate rumors about subversive activities, or draw conclusions from information you furnish the FBI. The data you possess might be incomplete or only partially accurate. By drawing conclusions based on insufficient evidence grave injustices might result to innocent persons.

5. Once you have reported your information to the FBI do not endeavor to make private investigations. This can be best done by trained investigators who have access to data acquired over the years on individuals engaged in subversive activities. Investigations involving internal security require care and painstaking effort. Hysteria, witch-hunts and vigilantes weaken internal security. We all can contribute to our internal security by protecting the innocent as well as by identifying the enemies within our midst. In cases involving espionage it is more important to identify spies, their contacts, sources of information, and methods of communications than to make immediate arrests.

6. Be alert. The greatest defenders against sabotage are the loyal American workmen who are producing the materials and weapons for our defense. They can be the "watch dogs" of defense in every walk of life.

7. The forces which are most anxious to weaken our internal security are not always easy to identify. Communists have been trained in deceit and secretly work toward the day when they hope to replace our American way of life with a Communist dictatorship. They utilize cleverly camouflaged movements, such as some peace groups and civil rights organizations, to achieve their sinister purposes. While they as individuals are difficult to identify, the Communist Party line is clear. Its first concern is the advancement of Soviet Russia and the godless Communist cause. It is important to learn to know the enemies of the American way of life.

How To Conduct a Conference

WHETHER it be a safety conference (most common today) or a conference for the purpose of developing new ideas, there are certain fundamental things which should be observed. If the conference is dull or uninspiring it will be hard to get employees interested in the next one that is called.

A single dull, boring conference, altogether lacking in inspiration or accomplishment, can adversely affect an entire series of meetings. Conferences should be called only when the leader feels they will be worth the time of the employees who are thus forced to leave their jobs.

Following are 10 suggestions that should be helpful to any superintendent or industrial executive in improving the conduct of any conference at which he may preside.

Plan the Topics

1. Before calling any conference, jot down on a card the exact subjects you expect to have the group discuss in that meeting. The discussion may cover but one subject, or perhaps three or four. In any case, list as many ideas pertaining to the material for the meeting as occur to you. This sketchy conference plan will be helpful, particularly if you carefully write out the exact wording of each problem to be presented to the group.

If, in attempting to outline your ideas for a contemplated conference, you find that nothing worth while occurs to you, call off the conference.

Let the Group Talk

2. Anyone who has ever attended a conference knows that such meetings are likely to be interesting in direct ratio as the leader permits the group to do most of the talking. The leader who talks too much will discourage others from talking, and thereby defeat the primary objective of the conference.

The leader's participation should amount to about 20 per cent of the total talking done. This means that, on the average, he says something only after four or five group members have had their say. For the most part the leader's contributions take the form of questions.

Obviously, formal parliamentary procedure must be abandoned. Members must be encouraged to speak directly to one another without requesting permission from the chairman. In resultful and inspirational conferences the leader actually may not say a word for five minutes at a time.

The Leader's Part

3. The leader's participation should be confined to (a) a 3-minute introductory talk, ending with a carefully

worded statement of the problem to be discussed by the group, and (b) thereafter (except when summing up) short, pithy follow-up questions designed to encourage further thoughtful discussion.

Limiting introductory remarks to 3 minutes is not difficult. Selecting the proper follow-up question, and exactly timing its injection into the discussion, is not so easy, but can be learned with practice. Since the follow-up question is wholly extemporaneous, such practice is important if conferences are to be successful.

A good follow-up question is one that is short, which slips smoothly into the discussion, and which results instantly in an upsurge of interest and intelligent response from the group. The best of all follow-up questions is "Why, Mr. _____?" and this question exactly fits the definition just given in all three respects. In general, a leader's follow-up questions will be good, both as to phrasing and timing, if he is himself genuinely interested in the discussion (a situation that, surprisingly enough, does not always exist).

Inject Some Interest

4. The most important objective in any conference is to make the discussion interesting. It is sometimes difficult for the leader to evaluate the degree of interest existing in his own conferences, even though he can readily measure this interest when he is himself a group member.

Here are some suggestions as to methods of evaluating interest:

(a) If group members show a pronounced tendency to interrupt one another, the interest factor is probably high. On the other hand, a tame discussion in which everyone present appears to be in agreement, may not be worth the time it consumes. Encourage your group to wax redhot in their discussion. Out of such meetings, in which individuals must fight for their ideas, develops something definitely worth while.

(b) Check interest by noting the degree to which individual group members watch a clock or glance at their wrist watches; note whether they fidget in their chairs, or tap their feet on the floor. When interest is high, these symptoms are not present.

No One Should Monopolize Floor

5. In almost every conference there will be present one person who will attempt to "hog" the discussion. It is the leader's duty to repress this individual's loquacity. Begin by requesting the other group members not to let Mr. _____ do their talking for them. If this none-too-subtle hint does not do the work, it is because longwinded people often are also thick-skinned.

Should indirect measures fail, bluntly ask the verbose fellow to give somebody else a chance to talk. You must do this if you are to play fair with other less assertive group members who may well have superior ideas to expound, but who otherwise will never get a chance to express them.

The ideal situation occurs when everybody present enters into the discussion for private conversations and stop these by asking the pair to put discussion of his own free will. Watch their ideas before the entire group.

Rotation Not Good Practice

6. In encouraging everyone to talk, don't make the mistake of calling on group members for ideas. This practice kills all spontaneity of response, which is what is most desired in any conference. Particularly refrain from calling on members for responses in rotation around a table.

If your conferences are interesting everyone will talk without urging—even the most reserved people or those with language difficulties. If you are not creating this degree of interest in your discussion meetings, check over the interest factors and see if these are all in effect. Keep the discussion on the subject.

Also, be sure the subject for discussion is one that should interest that particular group. Determine beforehand that the physical conditions for any conference are satisfactory: that is, if possible seat the group around a table rather than around the walls of a private office; see to it that the group is comfortable as regards heating, ventilation, lighting and freedom from interruption by messengers or telephone calls.

Lighten Too Serious Tone

7. Don't permit your conference to become too deadly serious. Put in a laugh once in a while, but not necessarily by telling a funny story. Get your laughs by pointing up something in the discussion by a word or two, and thereby bring out the latent humor in a situation. Do this without holding anyone present up to ridicule. An occasional good laugh relaxes a group without interfering with the success of even the most serious meeting.

Summarize At Intervals

8. About three times hourly the leader should stop discussion long enough to sum up, briefly but completely, the gist of the ideas brought out up to that time. This summation has the effect of putting a stop to needless restatement of old ideas and encouraging the formulation and expression of new ones.

This is particularly true when the group has divided satisfactorily along

ideological lines and the members are defending two or more plans of action that are beginning to crystallize from the discussion. A summation at this point should emphasize this divergence of opinion. The leader should, of course, be meticulously careful to avoid any indication of personal bias.

A Selling Conference

9. In conducting a selling conference (as opposed to the customary developmental type of conference) much of the procedure already outlined applies. The distinction occurs in the manner in which the leader phrases his follow-up questions.

He must continue to avoid any indication of personal preference, but instead of basing his follow-up questions on every idea brought forth by the group, he ignores responses which he foresees cannot lead to the solution he has in mind, and asks follow-up questions which relate only to those responses containing at least the germ of the idea he wishes to sell.

In the one instance every new idea is explored, at least until it has been determined to be valueless. In the selling approach the leader determines in advance which ideas shall be accorded further discussion. Persisted in, this second method will direct the discussion to a predetermined conclusion, but this conclusion must be one that can be made to appear reasonable to the group. As has been said, it is well to lead the selling type of conference but infrequently with any particular group.

Final Summation

10. In closing any conference, make a final summation, in which the two or more suggested solutions to the problem under discussion are fairly presented to the group. Then call for a showing of hands to determine group consensus. Once a clear majority has been established, thank the group for its cooperation (as motivation), and if you are in a position to do so, assure the group that their majority decision will be at once implemented with action. This latter is especially important if further conferences are to be held with this group.

When you adjourn a group keep clear of post mortem discussions regarding any question already decided. Such rehashing is likely to be a waste of time. — *Excerpts from and adaptation of an article in The Office Economist.*

DAVID J. PRICE DIES

Dr. David J. Price, USDA chemical engineer until his retirement in 1949, passed away at his home in Washington, D. C. May 28.

He was employed by the Bureau of Mines in its Pittsburgh Experiment Station where he participated in the investigation of causes and means for preventing explosions in coal

mines and also in a cooperative investigation of grain dust explosions supported by the Millers' Assn. of Buffalo, following a disastrous grain-elevator explosion in that city. In 1915 he was transferred to Washington where he inaugurated and developed the Department of Agriculture's investigation on grain-dust explosions.

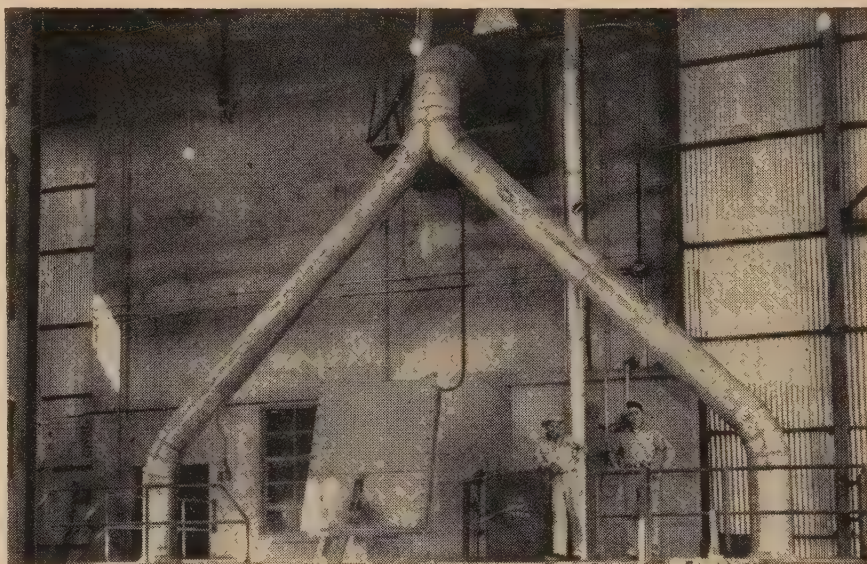
Dr. Price served as a consulting specialist to Department of Agriculture and other federal government units, state organizations, individuals, and firms on engineering problems relating to explosions and fires, and he represented the Department in its contacts with national safety organizations, fire prevention associations,

State industrial commissions and workman's compensation boards, insurance and underwriters' organizations, engineering standards committees, civic societies, and other agencies.

He was the author or joint author of more than 160 articles dealing with the causes and prevention of dust explosions and farm fires. He did much to educate fire fighters to recognize the danger of possible explosion of inflammable dust while lighting fires in grain elevators, starch plants, flour mills, etc. and to take the necessary precautions.

You grow up the day you have your first real laugh—at yourself.

CAR DUMPER DUST CONTROL SAVES LOST MAN HOURS



Wiedenmann Car Dumper dust control system for the Producer Grain Corporation's new elevator, Lubbock, Texas.

BEFORE installation of this Wiedenmann High Volume Dust Control System, **dangerous dust** caused daily losses of time and money. Employees without a respirator could work only a very short time on the loading platform. Even with a respirator employee discomfort and loss of working efficiency cost the company wasted man hours . . . and wasted dollars. **TODAY . . .** with a Wiedenmann Dust Control System, the air is clear . . . **DUST-FREE.** Wiedenmann engineers dust control systems for you that reduce insurance premiums, lower housekeeping costs, improve working conditions and prevent dust accidents. **TODAY . . .** ask us for a free survey to whip your individual dust problem. No obligation, of course.



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W. C. Wiedenmann & Son, Inc., Desk G-14
1820-24 Harrison Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Send my **FREE COPY** of Wiedenmann's brochure on Dust Control Systems at once!

☐ Check if you are considering requesting our Free Survey.

Firm Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City and State _____

Name and Position _____



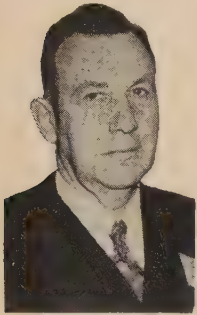
1820-24 HARRISON STREET • KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

A Report of the SOGES Safety Committee

By Herbert A. Straley, Chairman

WHAT goes on behind closed doors? Sometimes the fate of the nation is decided in a small room, in a meeting behind closed doors; but



H. A. Straley

often the only activity behind a closed door in a plant is the nibbling of a little mouse, determined to sample our storehouse of grains or food-stuffs. Neither event is associated with my task which is to open the door and unveil our Safety Program, for your

discussion and approval.

In making an annual report, it is more appropriate to draw on the storehouse of memory and the facts which I have garnered (to tell you what happened in 1950 and what we want to have happen in 1951) than to issue a proclamation like a statesman emerging from a session behind closed doors; or to nibble on the subject like a mouse.

However, in all the years that the SOGES has been talking about safety, we really have only nibbled; and as a result we have not obtained the nourishment nor the records we should have had, if we had gulped safety down in regular doses. My main plea, therefore, is for concerted efforts, along lines that will bring results.

Each year we obtain a cross-section of the accident experience of our industry, through the data obtained in our annual Safety Contest. That is one step toward our goal, which is a "Comprehensive safety program in every plant"; but we run into another closed door, when we attempt to analyze the causes of our serious accidents, giving a full account of what occurred, and also the action taken to prevent a similar accident. We have asked for these data time after time, with meager results. Therefore, all I can do now, along these lines, is to summarize what data we do have, and ask for discussion on ways and means of eliminating the situations which brought about the following accidents:

Fatal accident — this man was crushed, due to the failure of a casting supporting grain spout on bin bottom. Since that time safety chains have been attached to each spout.

Nail puncture — in foot; resulting in 11 days lost time. While no fur-

ther facts are given, it suggests a further warning against leaving turned up boards or grain doors with protruding nails.

A splinter caused about the same result in this man's left hand, resulting in 3 days lost time. Perhaps he was on a job where he should have worn gloves.

As usual there were a few back injuries. Why not make sure again, that all your men — new and old — know the proper way to lift.

The next card tells about a man who suffered a broken leg. He was injured while oiling guides on passenger elevator from top of car. Leg was caught between rising car and descending counter-weights. Apparently he was in an unsafe position. While few of us have passenger elevators in our houses, the same thing perhaps could happen on freight elevators or other lifting devices; so suggest that you check against such a hazard when you get back home.

Power shovel — unloading box car and shovel caught on obstruction on floor and was thrown out of car. Chest injury, resulting in 5 days lost time. Perhaps we could work out some safe practice ideas for using these shovels.

The next accident apparently happened on a river barge. It resulted in abrasion and strain to leg, and this man lost 10 days. They cautioned the men to be aware of loose man-hole covers on barges. We have all seen the rules for safe loading and unloading of ocean and lake vessels, but do not recall anything concerning barges. Perhaps we had better get a committee working on that subject.

As usual there were several toe and foot injuries. The reports do not show whether or not safety shoes would have avoided the injury. However, we are of the opinion that there are men on plenty of our jobs who should be wearing safety shoes. Why not look into it?

A man who stepped on a running belt, suffered quite a serious injury, losing 16 days. They painted yellow marks 2 ft. apart on the edge of the belts so the moving belts can be more easily seen; and also cautioned the men again not to step on belts but to use the cross-overs.

This man was standing about 10 ft. from car puller, while cars were being spotted for unloading. A car puller shackle joint broke and as the cable slack flew forward it struck him in the right hand and left groin. 5 days lost. Safety cables were spliced around the car puller sheaves.

In another car puller accident, the man lost 5 days. Details not given.

There were only two cases, where there appears to have been infection, both involving right hands — lost time 6 days and 17 days.

One fall, place not indicated, resulted in 2 weeks lost time. Another man standing on step ladder, lost balance and fell, sprained ankle, but lost only 1 day.

Only one electrical accident was listed — cause given as electric flash — burns to eyes and right hand, lost two days.

Lost Time Accidents

The plants reporting their 1950 accident experience to us, had 102 lost time accidents. If we had had the full story on each of them, we could have had a more fruitful discussion on accident causes in our industry. However, I believe the data already given you show how they closed the door on Old Man Accident after the injury. Your problem now is to close the door on these accident causes, before an injury occurs.

With a total of 5,235,720 man hours, these 56 plants, experiencing the 102 lost time accidents, had a frequency rate of 19.48; and a severity rate of 1.85.

The frequency represents the number of lost time accidents per million man hours, and the severity rate means the number of lost time days per 1000 man hours worked.

The last time we had a better frequency rate was in 1941; but we had a better severity rate last year, and several times before. We did well in 1950, but we must do better in 1951 if we are to keep our accident rate below the National Average for industry. Even our 1950 frequency rate, was about 6 points over the National average for plants reporting to the National Safety Council.

Take another step toward making the 1951 Safety Contest a success, by joining now, if you have not already done so; and also induce participation by some SOGES member who is not entered.

While our Safety Program is not as complete, nor as effective as it should be, it has attracted the attention of other associations, and on several occasions, we have given brief summaries of our activities for the use of associations contemplating safety activities.

The National Safety Council recently presented a synopsis of safety activities that could be sponsored by associations, and we find that we are

short of the goal they set, on the following subjects:

"Developing Safety Training Program for Supervisors and workers — assist members in initiating such programs" — This was attempted in our Study Course which was printed in "Grain"; and we are now considering the idea of a booklet on the subject, based on the outline of industry hazards recently published in "Grain". Before we urge the completion of this project, there should be some expression from the members as to the number of copies they would purchase, as we must find some way to defray the cost; which would probably be about \$1.00 per copy in a 5000 lot. Our committee is willing to do the work, but we cannot underwrite the expense.

"Develop films, posters and other training aids, specific to the industry." We have some material available that could be changed to fit our needs, but here again, we face the problem of meeting the cost. If the SOGES feels that this is a little outside of the Committee's field, perhaps we can submit some of our better ideas to the Food Section, of the National Safety Council, and they may put them through the mill for us.

"Plan regional conferences for personnel of member plants." This is accomplished to some extent at our Chapter meetings. However, where there is discussion on a Safety Subject, it would be well for the chapter organization to seek a broader representation at the meeting, by inviting foremen, safety committee members, ec.

"Develop fire prevention and protection guide for members." This has been done for us by the Insurance people, but if we issue another safety book, some of this data can be included.

Out of the 11 points they mention, we have "fair to good" coverage on all but two—the following:

"Occupational health problems of the industry."

"Educational materials on off the job accidents."

In my opinion, we should perfect our program on the other 9 points before we start the ball-a-rolling on these two projects, neither of which can be readily developed by our personnel.

In 1951 we ask you to:

1. Secure additional entries for the Safety Contest.
2. Furnish complete information relative to each serious or unusual accident.
3. Write an article on some safety or fire prevention subject.
4. Make suggestions for the improvement of our Safety program.
5. Express your opinion as to the need for a new Safety Manual to cover our special hazards—mainly those causing accidents, dust explosions, or fires.

And our Goal—which still seems far off—is: THE ELIMINATION OF

PREVENTABLE ACCIDENTS AND A 100% INCREASE IN THE ENTRY LIST FOR OUR 1951 SAFETY CONTEST.

That is the close of my remarks, and opens the door for a discussion of these and other safety problems.

SAFETY INSPECTIONS PLAY IMPORTANT PART

The necessity of providing a safe working area around lofters, scales, hoppers, driers, etc., is of paramount importance.

Too often it is left for the individual workman to erect a temporary scaffold, platform or ladder at great heights and very frequently these

"temporary" scaffolds, platforms and ladders become a permanent fixture and in most all cases, they are constructed of wood which adds to the fire hazard at the plant.

Plant inspections by the safety monitors often disclose many a hazardous working location and we have found that it is to our advantage to erect a permanent platform or steel ladder equipped with the standard handrails and guards. These positions not only afford a safer and more efficient place for the men to work from but they also have other advantages in that they cut down time and cost of erecting temporary working places and the moving of ladders around the plant.

Protected against grain losses for many years!



Process view and completed view of 18 Grain Silos and Head House of the Louisville Soy Products Corp., Louisville, Ky., made weather-tight and weather-proof by Consolidated's thorough workmanship and time-tested, weather-proof methods.

Your grain silos or storage tanks can be given the same expert experienced treatment to save your grain . . . and your money!

A Consolidated treatment begins by cutting out all large cracks and spalled areas to a solid concrete base, then reinforcing the area with galvanized wire mesh and filling it with a special "no shrinkage" cement compound. Hairline cracks are raked and pressure gun caulked. The entire structure is tested for weak areas, and these are removed and replaced . . . and finally, the entire structure is coated with special Dum Dum Masonoc which has a tough, hard, weather-resistant outer surface covering a permanently pliable plastic base.

Note how thoroughly the repairs have been made in the process photograph above. Note, too, the clean, smooth surface given by the final protective coating. Then write, wire or phone today for inspection and estimate, or further information.

Weatherproofing Division

CONSOLIDATED CHIMNEY CO.

8 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4, Illinois

DUST EXPLOSIONS

Report of SOGES Committee

By C. E. HARBIN

Acting Chairman

A MEETING of the committee was held on Thursday afternoon, April 19, and was attended by the following: Les Irwin, Jerry Lacey, John Koch representing Mr. Milligan, Frank Schultz representing Mr. Christianson, Harry Hanson and Steve Hallac as a guest. A report of the meeting which was held in Minneapolis was read and three points which the Committee felt were proper subjects for investigation were discussed. These points were as follows:

(1) **Static Electricity.** Inasmuch as no new information was available, the members of the Committee felt that no action was necessary at this time, and the matter was tabled for future consideration if and when new information might be forthcoming.

(2) **Revision of the Terminal Elevator Dust Explosion Prevention Code.** A new Chairman of the N.F.P.A. Committee, who incidentally is the writer, had to be selected due to the death of G. Frank Butt. At the present time we are attempting to obtain new members for that Committee who are informed on all sub-

jects upon which the Committee will be called upon to pass, in the hopes that when the new Committee is completely formed, constructive work can be done toward a revision of this Code. It was the opinion of this Committee that now was a proper time for all members of the Society of Grain Elevator Operators who were interested in the Code revision, to transmit ideas to the writer so that these ideas could be discussed and as many as possible incorporated into the revised Code. It is only from assistance of this kind that a truly representative Code can be prepared.

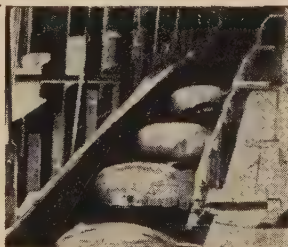
All suggestions for change or new matter which should be added, should be sent to: C. E. Harbin, 175 W. Jackson Blvd. — A 1934, Chicago 4, Illinois for consideration. Due to the upheaval in the N.F.P.A. Committee, it was felt that other than this appeal for help, no action should be taken, but that the matter would have adequate attention and a progress report would be in order for the Convention at Omaha.

(3) **Effect of insecticides on the explosiveness of dust.** The writer has been appointed Chairman of a subcommittee of the National Fire Protection Association Terminal Elevator Dust Explosion Committee to investigate this problem. The appointment was due to an attempt made to obtain information along this line from those supposedly familiar with the subject. It has been found in investigations made during the past year that little if any information is available on this subject. It was the opinion of the majority of the members of this committee that the use of insecticides does not affect elevator dust unless it should be immediately after the insecticide is applied. The disintegration and dissemination of the insecticide was felt would leave the dust relatively free from hazard within a few hours after application of the insecticide.

The question of obtaining dust from treated and untreated grains for comparative tests was discussed, but it was felt that all evidence of the insecticide in the treated dust would disappear before laboratory tests could be made, and it was doubted whether any concrete information could be obtained.

A proposal was made that insecticide might be added to the dust immediately before the test was made, but it was decided that this was not practical due to the minute quantities that would have to be used to get a mixture comparable with the actual

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cost per
bushel!



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- Tight dense weave resists pull-out of bucket bolts.
- Scientifically pre-stretched, stretched and held.
- Has unusual non-static qualities.
- Designed with the installation in mind.

- Not affected by oils that disintegrate other belts.

DANDUX BLACK NO. 60-15 is specially designed for rugged grain elevating service.

DANDUX STANDARD NO. 60-10 for bagged or packaged feeds, grains, seeds and cereals — especially adapted to slider board service and where packages are intermediately deflected.

Draw from Dandux' staff of more than 30 yrs. experience. Contact our nearest office. A Dandux engineer is ready to serve you.



Inner-Sewed
Lockstitched

C. R. DANIELS, INC. CHICAGO 6, ILL. BALTIMORE 16, MD.
Belting Div. 549 W. Randolph St. 4900 Wetheredsville Rd.
(Offices in Principal Cities)

PROTECT YOUR ELEVATOR

FROM EXCESSIVE MOISTURE AND GRAIN SPOilage...

When excessive moisture enters your elevator, grain spoilage follows quickly. Western Waterproofing Company's prompt protective and restorative action, however, checks water penetration at its source. Hundreds of elevator and processing plant owners have thus achieved 10% to 50% more insulation, less mold growth, slower temperature change, and dryer grain.

Specify Western Waterproofing Co. for:

Concrete Restoration • Mortar Joint Replacement
Pressure Application of Cement • Putting Joints in Movement
For folder "Maintenance and Restoration of Concrete Storage Tanks" write

WESTERN
WATERPROOFING CO.

Engineers and Contractors

1223 SYNDICATE TRUST BLDG.

ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

Branch Offices and Resident Engineers in Principal Cities

dust from treated grain. It was the general opinion of the members of the Committee that no real hazard exists, but the members were definitely interested in any possible experiments or tests that could be conducted. It is suggested that any member of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents who might have definite information or ideas on this subject, communicate with Mr. Harbin to assist him in his work on the NFPA committee.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH DRIVE ON

The nation's employers are being urged to widen their health, medical and safety programs to meet the needs of their expanding work forces and offset the stresses of defense production.

Thousands of companies are receiving a "Guide for Employee Health Maintenance and Accident Prevention During Mobilization," from the National Assn. of Manufacturers, which believes that in view of rearmament and the large number of inexperienced workers being hired "it is more vital than ever before for industrial management to safeguard its employes through adequate health and safety practices."

Ten "essentials" for an effective program are listed. These include a medical and health service for employes regardless of company size, services of a qualified physician and nurse, preplacement and periodical physical examinations, a properly equipped and well located dispensary, and trained first-aid attendants for service in accidents.

The association suggests that companies provide "effective control of environmental conditions" as they affect occupational disease, sanitation, light, heat, ventilation and water supply and keep adequate records of all physical examinations, accidents, sickness and absenteeism.

"Industry recognizes that its human resources are its greatest asset," the NAM noted, adding that a good program "pays its way, because it results in improved employee health, fewer accidents, greater plant efficiency, reduced absenteeism, lower insurance premiums and overall dollars-and-cents economies."

The guide was based on studies made by the association's Industrial Health and Safety Committee.

MORE AND MORE INDUSTRIAL NURSES

The industrial nurse is "a powerful builder of employee morale" and a "very important representative of management," according to Claude A. Putnam, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The industrial nurse is eloquent evidence that management is deeply and continuously interested in the

welfare and well-being of every one of its employes," he said recently. "She is one of many proofs that management today is as concerned with the preservation and conservation of its human resources as it is about its material resources."

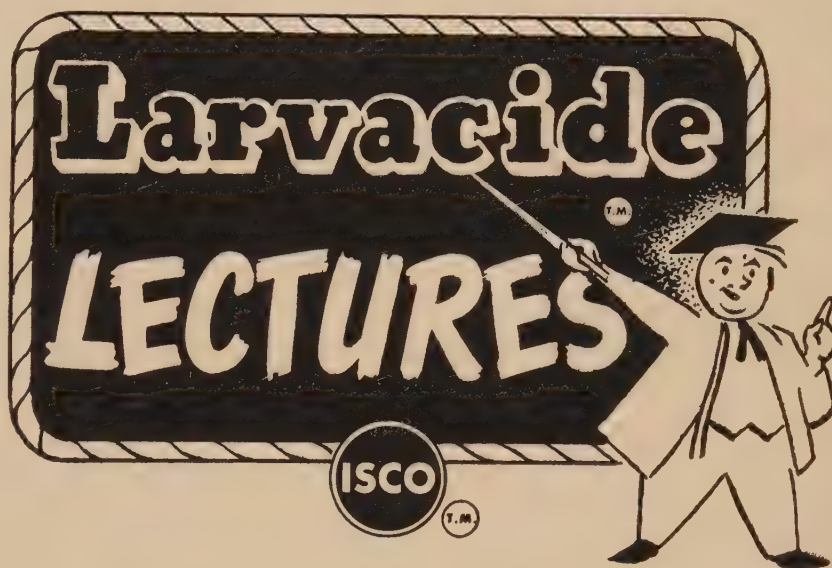
Increasingly, the NAM president added, the industrial nurse is becoming a basic part of the scheme of industrial production.

"She has emerged, from an obscure and uncertain status, as a first-aid agent to management's arm in the field of industrial hygiene," he continued. "The fact that there are considerably more than 10,000 nurses employed by American industry today gives great satisfaction to the NAM,

and is the kind of dividend it is glad to see paid on its vigorous and consistent work in this vital field."

Mr. Putnam recalled that the NAM stepped up its industrial health activities in 1937 when it established a special department under Dr. Victor G. Heiser, internationally-known authority on industrial health and hygiene, and launched a continuing, aggressive, nation-wide campaign to "stimulate the expansion and improvement of health, medical and safety protection for the employees in industry."

Nurses were accepted by the men and women in the plants with "enthusiastic spontaneity — promptly and permanently," Mr. Putnam said.



When you use LARVACIDE, you get control plus! LARVACIDE not only handles granary weevil and rice weevil, but is also deadly to lesser grain borer, saw-toothed grain beetle, flat grain beetle, Mediterranean flour moth and grain mites. Easily applied when receiving or turning, LARVACIDE's kill includes egg life and larvae. There's no explosion or fire hazard, and LARVACIDE's tear-gas warning cuts accident risk.

KILLS AND REPELS RATS TOO!

LARVACIDE at low economical dosage drives them out on the open floor to die, where they may be swept up without carcass nuisance! Fast airing — overnight exposure. Continuous repellent action easily provided for with LARVACIDE.

ISCOSPRAY SERVACIDE

Contact and fume sprays with LASTING KILLING POWER! Use on bin tops and bin bottoms, when empty.

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Service and Equipment

FALEIDE OPENS OWN OFFICE

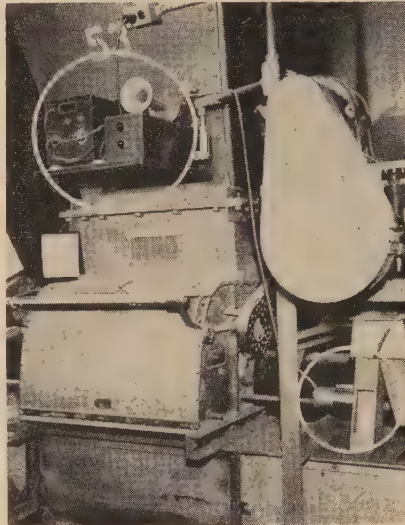
Roy Faleide, formerly of J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., Enterprise, Kans., whose office was in Chicago, is opening his own organization under the name Faleide Engineering Co., 53 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago. Norman Faleide will succeed his brother as the J. B. Ehrsam representative in Chicago.

Signa-Flo Eliminates Chokes

Whether dry bulk materials are conveyed "straight" or in blended mixtures, whether the rate is a trickle or a torrent, Signa-Flo flashes a warning light, sounds a horn or stops the flow of *all* materials the instant any *one* ingredient stops flowing.

By means of its electronically amplified needle, Signa-Flo, it is claimed, quickly earns back its low cost in the processing of cereals and grains, and handling of any powdered, granulated or crystalline materials.

Of particular importance to grain and feed processors enriching their products with vitamin or mineral



Typical Signa-Flo Installation

supplements is Signa-Flo's protection against faulty mixing. Strict uniformity of product and elimination of delays caused by chokes alone, make the automatic guardianship of Signa-Flo of real value. For complete

details, write Burrows Equipment Company, 1316-B Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

NEW CHAIN BELT BULLETIN

Just off the press is a new bulletin on Rex Table Top Chain which might almost be classed as a handbook on flat-top conveyor chain. Besides showing and describing details of construction, new, unusual, yet practical applications of Table Top are shown. Considerable engineering data are given, as well as a table of strength, weights, dimensions and prices. All the data needed to select Table Top sprockets are furnished.

For a copy of this book, write Chain Belt Company Department PR, 1600 West Bruce Street, Milwaukee 4, Wisc., and request Bulletin 51-60.

Magnets Getting Scarcer

Production of a member of industrial products is now being hampered by the lessening supply of permanent magnets owing to the war emergency.

There are three rather scarce materials which with iron go into the manufacture of permanent magnets. These are aluminum, nickel and cobalt (hence the name Alnico for magnets). Cobalt, the scarcest of the



A BETTER BAGGING SCALE FOR LESS MONEY

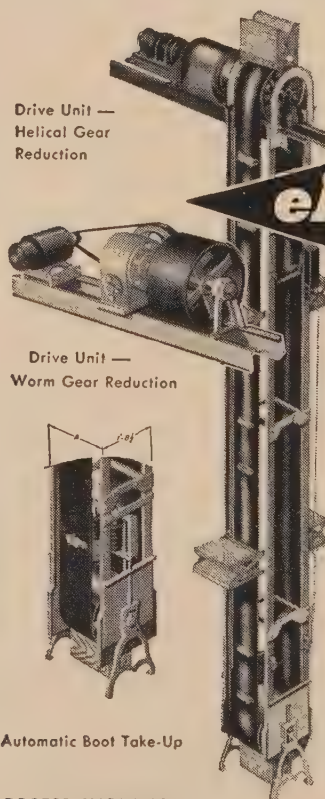
Saves a Heap of Time and Labor

This startling new Apex Bagging Scale for grain, feed, seed combines speedy filling and accurate weighing in one simple semi-automatic operation; 4 to 6 one-hundred lb. bags per minute. Easy to operate. Requires small space. Quickly installed to any wood or metal hopper. This highly perfected

APEX BAGGING SCALE

gives you many advanced features to be found in no other bagging machine, at any price.

Simple indicator; incomparable bag clamp; protective dust evacuating shield; two to one leverage system; extra large, troublefree dash pot and simple control gate. Write for complete details. Save labor, time, money with this better, low priced unit. Exclusive distributors.



EHRsam employees

elevator

... saves you money

By speeding up inter-floor communication. *No waiting* — another step passes in a few seconds.

Takes up little space. Installation costs are moderate.

Handy manual control rope and an automatic safety stop guarantee safe operation.

The EHRsam employees elevator is made in three belt widths, 12, 14, and 16 inches, and with 3 and 5 H.P. drive units. Special designs available for handling bags and boxes. Write today for more complete information.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO
DEPARTMENT
H

THE J. B. **EHRsam** & SONS
MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1872

ENTERPRISE, KANSAS, U.S.A.

BURROWS
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

1316-O SHERMAN AVE.

EVANSTON, ILL.

three, is under strict control by the NPA because this metal, mined in the Belgian Congo, is needed in the manufacture of jet engines for aircraft as well as for other essential purposes.

Indiana Steel Products Co., Valparaiso, Ind., said to be the largest manufacturer of permanent magnets, has been searching for a substitute for cobalt and reports that it has made no progress whatever.

Next to radio and television, the largest peacetime use of permagnets is in magnetos for gasoline engines for farm equipment, construction equipment, marine engines and other heavy duty equipment.

Third in importance is the use in conveyor lines to pick out "tramp" iron, and this is where the grain and feed industry will feel the scarcity.

While electronic equipment is just as important now as in World War II, the use of cobalt must be shared with the jet engine.

Order Insecticides Early

Already there is a shortage of chlorine and sulphur and compounds with other chemicals used in insecticides.

Users and distributors are urged to co-operate with the manufacturers by placing orders with suppliers as soon as possible, not necessarily for early delivery, but so the makers can plan their production.

Moon Elected Signode Vice President

At a recent meeting of Signode Steel Strapping Company directors, J. M. Moon, Director of Sales, was elected Vice-President of the company. Mr. Moon first became associated with Signode in 1934. His outstanding contributions to the company earned him the title of manager of the field engineering department. In 1947, he was appointed general sales manager... a position he held until his appointment as director of sales in 1949.



J. M. MOON

As Vice-President, Mr. Moon will continue in his present capacity as Director of Sales. It is felt that his thorough knowledge of sales and engineering will be especially valuable during the country's defense program.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.—Abraham Lincoln.

CHICAGO CHAPTER ELECTS

At the last meeting of the season, the Chicago SOGES Chapter had an outing at the Navajo Golf Club. The "gals" were invited to this one, and all had a bangup time.

Several of the members came out early and although the weather was wet and cold, they enjoyed 18 holes of golf — one of the ladies even braved the bad weather and played 9 holes.

The evening meeting consisted of election of officers and directors, and the giving away of prizes by Chairman Lloyd Forsell. Prizes were donated by The Glidden Co.; Bonded Exterminator; Burrows Equipment Co.; Imperial Belting Co.; Albert

Schwill & Co., Arco Bag Co., and Grain & Feed Journals. Almost everyone went home with a prize, even though they didn't play golf.

The new officers for the next year are: President, Dale E. Wilson, Northwestern Malt & Grain Co., Chicago; Vice President, Kenneth P. Cochran, New York Central Elevator, Whiting, Ind., and Secretary, Lou Gillan, Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill.

The new directors elected for a 1-year term are Dunkin Welte, Ralston-Purina Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Harry Erickson, Lauhoff Grain Co., Danville, Ill.; Harry Ewert, Ass't Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade; Clayton Farrell, Vitality Mills, Chicago; George Joslyn, J. J. Badenoch Co.,

NEW PACAL HAMMER CLUSTERS

INCREASE YOUR HAMMERMILL EFFICIENCY



4 ways

- ✓ No Rebushing
- ✓ No Need to Regroup Hammers
- ✓ Maximum Efficiency Due to Positive Spacing of Cutting Areas
- ✓ No Hammer Balancing

Save time, save money with the new PACAL hammer clusters. They come completely assembled and ready for installation.

It is not necessary to remove, rebush or rebalance PACAL hammer clusters. All four hammer corners can be used effectively by turning the cluster end for end in the mill.

PACAL hammers save you money in replacement costs too. They have a tested life 4 to 5 times greater than other hammers.

Let us analyze your hammer requirements and install a new type cluster that will give you maximum efficiency from your hammermill. Write to PACAL HAMMER DEPT.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

A few territories available for good distributors.

PAPER-CALMENSON & COMPANY

P & C

ST. PAUL 8, MINNESOTA



TERRY EDWARDS

Chicago; W. R. Appleman, Burrows Equipment Co., Evanston, Ill.; and Walter McNaughton, W. D. Allen Mfg. Co., Chicago.

ALL ABOARD!

In 1948, the first year that the Socialist government ran England's railroads, canals, and docks, these concerns lost more than \$13,000,000. In 1949 the loss rose to \$58,000,000, despite the fact that the government raised freight rates 16 2-3%.

SCREW CONVEYOR HAS NEW WORKS MANAGER

Russell B. Maas, President and General Manager of Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind., announces the appointment of Terry W. Edwards, as Works Manager. He will head all manufacturing divisions of the concern and the material and production controls section.

Terry Edwards comes from the U.S. Slicing Machine Co., LaPorte, Ind., where he had charge of all manufacturing and engineering de-

partments. He was also formerly manager of operations for Cordage, Inc., a subsidiary of Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., and served as works manager of Sealed Power Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., in direct charge of manufacturing activities. He was also formerly chief engineer for a Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. subsidiary and held similar positions with the Teletype Corporation and Western Electric Company.

Edwards obtained his B.S. Degree in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Illinois, winning his Master's Degree in Business Administration at Northwestern University, where he was a member of the faculty, lecturing on business organization and management.

GREATER RANGE EXTENDS USEFULNESS

With an overall range considerably higher than previously available, the new Tag Moisturonic Moisture Meter Model 8008 makes possible the testing of moisture contents of materials heretofore not easily measured. The instrument manufactured by Tagliabue Instruments Div. of Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J., comes in two forms:

One with a scale calibrated for use with lumber, wood, plaster and wood products (top right), and the



"WITHOUT
Curves
WOULD I BE SO
POPULAR?"

We wouldn't know about that lady. But we do know, and for sure,

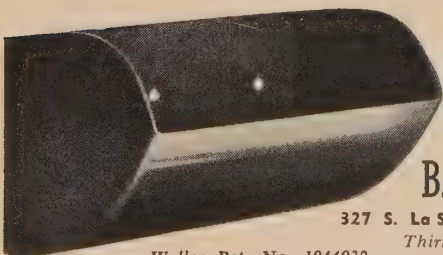
IT'S THE *Curve*
THAT Counts

in an elevator bucket. Fact of matter is, a Patented Logarithmic **Curve** design put the world famed high speed

CALUMET Super Capacity Elevator **CUP**

at the top of the elevator bucket popularity list.

Calumet's Logarithmic **Curve** design has never been successfully imitated. Its performance has never been duplicated.



ASK YOUR
JOBBER

Or write for
capacity data

B. I. WELLER CO.

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Thirty-seven Years of Service
to the Grain Trade

Weller Pat. No. 1944932

Car Load Grian Tables

This is a new edition of Clark's Carload Grain Tables extended to cover the largest cars.

Reduces pounds to bushels in 50 lb. breaks from 20,000 lbs. to 140,950 lbs. of 32 lb., 48 lb., 56 lb. and 60 lb. grains.

Pounds in red figures, bushels in black with marginal index.

Printed on linen ledger paper with keratol cover.

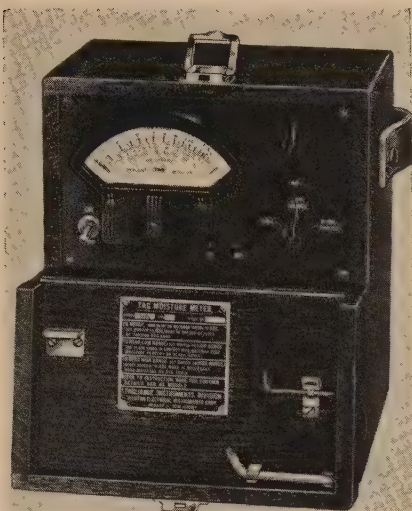
Price \$4.75, postage paid.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.



Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter

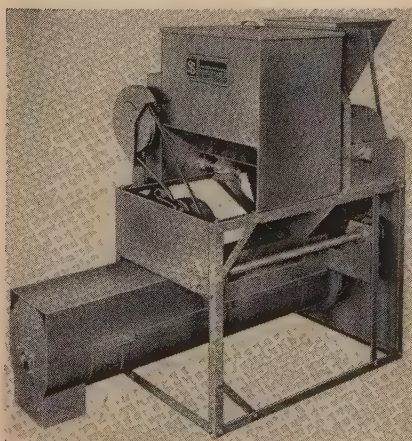
other (bottom right) with linear graduations for manufacturers and processors to use in establishing calibration tables for many other materials in which moisture content is an important problem.

New Superior Seed Treater

A new machine for treating seed by the slurry method has been announced by Superior Separator Company, Hopkins, Minn. Over 5 years in development the new model features, it is declared, four improvements over conventional treaters: (1) Seed is dispensed by volume instead of by weight, an entirely new principle that eliminates the possibility of undertreating low test weight seed; (2) The cups and pumps ordinarily used to dispense the slurry mixture are replaced with a slow-revolving rubber rotor; (3) The hopper, seed dispenser and slurry dispenser are controlled by a unique hopper and drive linkage; (4) Coated paddles in the mixing chamber provide maximum abrasion resistance and reduce the possibility of damage to seed.

The machine is ruggedly constructed — with “sealed-for-life” ball bearings. It takes up less than 6 sq. ft. of floor space.

The slurry tank has a capacity of



Superior Slurry machine

20 gallons of slurry mixture. A special coating on the interior of the tank prevents the corrosion that normally takes place when the machine is not in use. Another feature is the two-way bagger attachment.

NEW SOGES MEMBERS

968 — Kenneth D. McLeod, McLeod Industrial Fumigators, Buffalo, N. Y.

969 — Anthony J. Vitale, Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

970 — E. J. Heck, Edward J. Heck & Sons Co., Omaha, Nebr.

971 — J. W. Holt, Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Grain Divn., Spokane, Wash.

972 — K. C. Mecklem, Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., Portland, Ore.

973 — Andrew J. Crow, American Cyanamid Co., Chicago, Ill.

974 — J. B. Elliott, Link-Belt Co., Minneapolis, Minn. (replaced J. Carson).

975 — L. Joy Allen, H. M. Shanzer Co., Jackson, Mich.

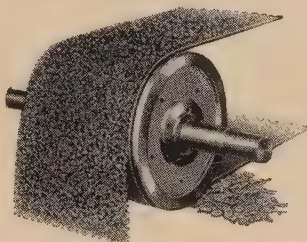
976 — John M. Taylor, Weevil-Cide Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

PRESENT IS BETTER

Because wages have gone up faster than prices, the average factory employee can now buy nearly three times as much with an hour's pay as he could in “the good old days.”

Don't Take Chances with TRAMP IRON!

With HOMER Permanent non-electric Magnetic Separators you eliminate any possibility of loss of magnetic protection due to Power Failures; Burn Outs; Atmospheric and Temperature Restrictions; Wet or Dry Locations, because HOMER Magnetic Separators are not affected by these elements. HOMER Magnetic Separators are available in the following types: Pulleys, Plates, Drums, Ducts and Portable Units and were designed especially to give unfailing magnetic protection to grain handling machinery.



PULLEY TYPE

Homer Magnetic Pulleys are GUARANTEED to give complete magnetic protection when ordered and installed for specific uses. Homer Magnetic Pulleys are available in standard diameters of 12", 15", 18", 20", 24" and 30", with belt widths ranging from 4" to 60". Ruggedly constructed, Homer Pulleys can be used at head end or as idlers in belt conveyor systems.

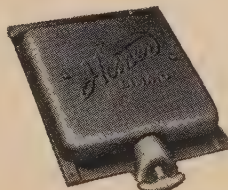
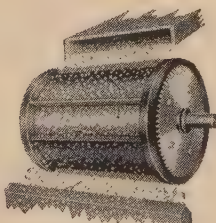


PLATE TYPE

Homer Plate Type Magnetic Separators are furnished in standard widths from 4" to 26", with single or triple air gaps as required. Two types are available: Hinged plate types for easy cleaning in restricted areas, or Hingeless plate types for open or easy to get at locations. Many special fabrications are available based on your own specifications.



DRUM TYPE

Homer Magnetic Drum Type Separators are furnished for the removal of tramp iron from fine or pulverized products, (grain, feed, food, etc.). Homer Drum Type Separators can be incorporated into chutes, hoppers, screw or belt conveying machinery and are furnished in standard diameters of 12" to 30", with face widths from 4" to 60".



The HOMER MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.

Dept. 106

LIMA, OHIO

Producers of Magnetic Separator Equipment, Since 1923

SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASMA

American industrial research has developed synthetic blood plasmas expected to save thousands of lives in case of atomic bomb attacks on large cities.

Doctors have estimated that after such an attack, 5,000,000 pints of blood plasma might be required to make up for blood lost by the wounded and shock sufferers. Health authorities agree that there is not the slightest chance of building up such banks of human plasma at

various places throughout the country where bombers might strike.

Doctors are not sure that the synthetic plasma so far developed is as good as human plasma. However, it appears to work well in emergency treatments.

In addition, the man-made plasma has some distinct advantages. It can be reduced to powder form, and transported and stored without refrigeration. It will keep indefinitely in storage, whereas human plasma lasts only a year or so, and whole blood lasts only a few weeks.

The synthetic plasma can be injected into any patient, regardless of blood type. Whole blood, on the other hand, is of four types, and may be injected safely only into patients whose blood is of the type available.

Four American companies are now making synthetic plasma. One is getting ready for production on a sizeable scale. The synthetic plasma is much cheaper than human plasma from a paid donor. Costs are expected to tumble still further when mass production gets under way.

MOISTURE down-grades grain

Marietta storage systems keep it bone dry

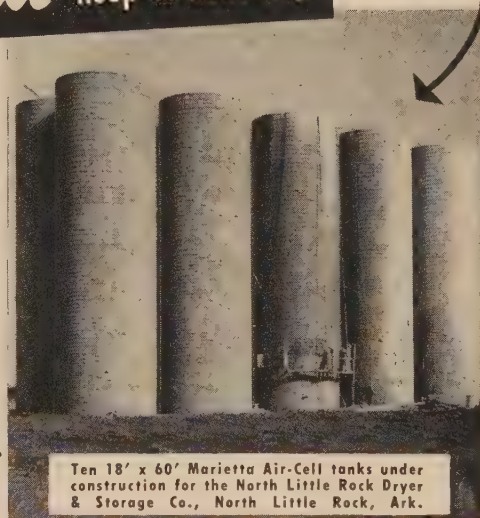
Every grain man knows the danger of moisture which causes pockets and layers of spoiled grain. This just doesn't happen to MARIETTA stored grain because MARIETTA Concrete storage systems are really AIR-TIGHT. Air-Cell staves are tongue and grooved on all four sides and reinforced with steel hoops.

Let our Engineering service work out a grain storage plan to fit your particular requirements. Write or wire our nearest office.

THE MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP.

Dept. 42, Marietta, Ohio

Branch Offices
Baltimore, Md. Charlotte, N. C.



Ten 18' x 60' Marietta Air-Cell tanks under construction for the North Little Rock Dryer & Storage Co., North Little Rock, Ark.

ROBERT BLACK JOINS SEEDBURO

Seedburo Equipment Company, Chicago, announces the appointment of Robert H. Black, recently Assistant to the Director of the Grain Branch

USDA in Washington, D. C., as Sales Supervisor. Mr. Black will assume his new duties on Aug. 1, and his territory will include Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.



Robt. H. Black

He is an outstanding authority in the Grain Industry. Since joining the USDA in 1918, he has held numerous executive positions in the Grain Branch. Prior to joining the USDA Mr. Black was engaged in operating his own seed, grain, and milling business in Albert Lea and Dodge Center, Minn. He will be located in Minneapolis close to the headquarters of many of the leading grain companies in the Northwest. His knowledge and experience will be invaluable to grain men in the entire area.

Mr. Black was born on a seed farm and nursery, Independence, Iowa, June 18, 1892, the son of George D. and Martha E. Black. He graduated from Upper Iowa University (1913). He was in charge of the Motor Transportation of Farm Products, U.S.D.A., Philadelphia, Pa., May 1918 - February 1919. In charge Grain Investigations and Grain Handling Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1919-1938; and in charge of the Minneapolis district for Administration of U. S. Grain Standards Act, 1931-1938. In charge of the Grain Standardization Research and Testing, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C., 1939-1942. Asst. Chief, Grain and Feed and Seed, and Grain Products Branches, 1942-1946. Asst. to the Director, Grain Branch, with principal activities in connection with U. S. Grain Standards Act, Standardization, Research, Testing, Inspection, Federal Seed Act, and Market News, 1946-1951.

YOUR BEST BUY IS...



Note the scientific shape of the NU-HY Bucket. Your mind's eye will tell you it has no equal. It has never been successfully imitated. It picks up and delivers more grain. It discharges perfectly—no backlegging—it is strong, assuring long life. It pays for itself by improving elevator leg efficiency.

Write for Capacity Analysis Form No. 76

Manufactured and Sold under License in Canada by Sullivan Mill Equipment, Ltd. Toronto.



"The Mark of a Good Job Well Done"

MORE THAN 10,000 CONTRACTS FOR SPECIALIZED ERECTION COMPLETED IN 22 YEARS

THE INDUSTRIAL ERECTORS, INC.

ENGINEERS AND ERECTORS OF MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT,
STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS, & PRODUCTION MACHINERY
CHICAGO (8) ILLINOIS

1316 W. CERMAK ROAD

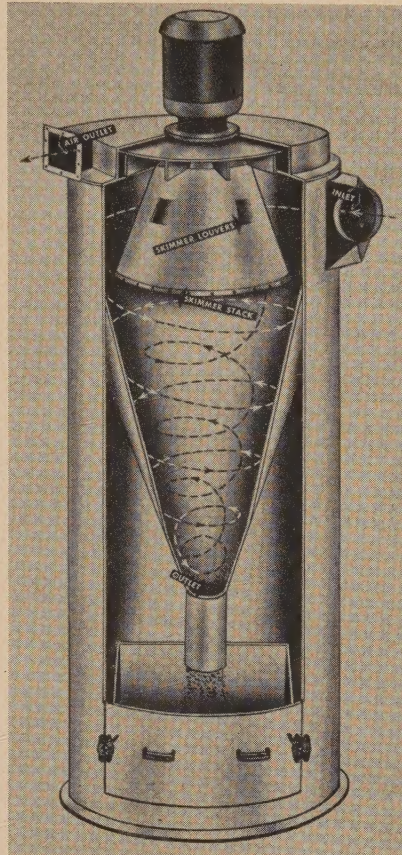
ALL PHONES: SEeley 3-1677

**NEW DAY
UNIT DUST CONTROLLER**

Dust can be effectively controlled in limited and remote areas without benefit of a central dust control system, says The Day Company of Minneapolis. This firm announces that it is now building a new unit dust controller designed to operate as an independent unit and provide maximum dust recovery over a wide range of volume at low operating cost.

According to Day, these new units are especially desirable and very practical in plants where central dust control systems are not feasible, also they will solve the dust problem at dust points too far removed from a plant's central dust control system.

These unit dust controllers incorporate the Dual-Clone dust separator and the Day Exhauster in a self-contained, compact dust control unit. The highly effective air-dust separation in Day Unit Dust Controllers is



Just introduced is this Day Unit Dust Controller

explained as a patented two-stage action utilizing internal skimmers.

The dust-laden air enters at the side of the unit and spirals smoothly down to the cone outlet. As the cleaned air spirals up through the internal skimmer stack, most extra fine dust particles, carried upward with the outgoing air, are concentrated by the tapered stack. Here they are skimmed off and returned to the dust outlet.

The smooth, continuous, streamline air travel from inlet to outlet eliminates power-consuming eddy currents and back pressures caused by changes in air flow direction common to other cyclone designs, it was pointed out. The unit operates at six inches external static pressure, and the fan can be discharged at any 45 degree interval, the company reports. Units are available in four sizes from 500 to 2,000 CFM.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

From 1945 through 1947 the War Assets Administration was trying to sell a government-owned building in Baltimore, but found no buyers. While this structure sat empty, the Government Printing Office paid over \$200,000 annually for equivalent but less desirable space in the same city.

The War Department paid \$2,619 for rental on two tractors worth \$500 each.

NSC ANNOUNCES DATES

The 39th National Safety Congress and Exposition will be held Oct. 8-12, Chicago, Ill. The Food Section will as usual have headquarters at the Morrison. Sessions on industrial safety are scheduled for Stevens, Palmer House, Congress and Morrison Hotels; traffic safety sessions at Congress Hotel; commercial vehicle and farm safety sessions at La Salle hotel; school safety sessions at Morrison hotel, and home safety sessions at Stevens hotel.

The Food Section (to which grain storage and processing belongs) plans a special exhibit. The big idea is to cover the walls and bulletin boards in our Morrison Hotel headquarters with visual aid posters, signs, gadgets, etc. These are not to be larger than 8 x 10 and not those purchased from the National Safety Council.

Any visual aid material that SOGES members have used—posters, graphs, charts, etc., will be most welcome. Send them to:

S. W. Parsons
General Safety Director
Carnation Company
Los Angeles 36, Calif.

Fire and Dust Proof Removable Section

ELEVATORS

ELEVATOR CASINGS

SPIRAL CONVEYORS AND BOXES

SPOUTING AND BLOW-PIPING

THE "MILWAUKEE" CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR
COMPLETE ELEVATING AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS

L. BURMEISTER CO.

MILWAUKEE (14)

WISCONSIN

MINNEAPOLIS GROUP ENTERTAINED BY MOVIES

The June 5 meeting of the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter was held at Freddie's Cafe and after the usual appetizing and adequate dinners, members were treated to two movies. They were presented by Nat Johnson of the Minnesota Conservation Dept. and were very enjoyable. One showed "Propagation of Wall-eyed Pike" and the other "The Use of the Airplane in Making Game Census."

DR. SCHWARDT WRITES US

Since making his address at the Buffalo meeting on "Insect Problems" Dr. H. H. Schwardt, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca writes GRAIN as follows:

"It was a pleasure to meet with your group and I learned much that



THE FACT STILL REMAINS THAT SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS ARE MADE STRONGER WILL LAST LONGER HAVE GREATER CAPACITY

and will operate more efficiently at less cost than other elevator cups.

"DP" - "OK"

"CC" - "V"

write to

**K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION
MOLINE, ILLINOIS**

for names of distributors and analysis form No. 20

will assist us in our program in trying to rid farm storages as well as elevators from insect infestation. I also enjoyed the exhibit set-up and we have recently purchased a dust collector of a type which I saw in the exhibit there at Buffalo."

CANADIAN RESEARCH LAB TESTING GRAIN SAMPLERS

A study is now going on to determine the usefulness and reproducibility of automatic grain samplers at terminal elevators by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Automatic machines used consist of an endless link chain to which small buckets are attached which fill with grain as it is being conveyed from the car hopper to the leg of the elevator. This chain is driven by a sprocket mechanism that keeps the buckets moving through the grain during sampling. The number of buckets on the chain, the speed of the chain, and the number of chains in a sampling unit, can all be varied, the report points out. The position of the sampler is either over the unloading belt or at the end or offshoot of the belt.

The laboratory states that an investigation was conducted at the Saskatchewan Pool 4B terminal in Port Arthur. This modern elevator was chosen, the report advises, because it has duplicate sampling units at each end of the belts coming from two tracks.

The study consisted of noting details on the automatic samplers and obtaining samples from 99 cars unloaded on each track. Each car was thus automatically sampled in duplicate giving a total of 396 samples. Immediately after samples were obtained, they were placed in plastic moisture-proof bags and sent to the laboratory for examination. Determination of grade, dockage, and bushel weight were made by the Winnipeg Inspection Branch, and determinations of moisture and protein were made by the Laboratory. In addition, 50 of the cars from which samples had been taken by automatic samplers were hand-sampled in the conventional manner. Corresponding data for these samples were also obtained.

The report states that all deter-

minations required for this study have been completed, and the data are being analyzed statistically. Information on the results will be reported when the analyses have been completed.

Unlike the cards in a game of poker, eyes are dealt to you only once in the game of life. Play them "close to the vest!" If you work at an eye-hazardous job, don't gamble—wear your safety goggles from the very minute you start in each day until you "knock off." You owe it to yourself, your wife, your children, your parents—everyone who needs your financial help, everyone who cares about YOUR happiness!

CLASSIFIED

SITUATIONS WANTED

Man with 25 years experience in the grain and feed business. 18 years as manager. Would like position, preferably in Illinois. Am 46 years old and can furnish excellent references. Write Box W-7, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

Position as Grain Inspector, 25 years experience. Acquainted with elevator work and boat loading. Held USDA Inspectors' license for 10 years. References on request. Write Box W-5, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — Two new Vacuators purchased about a year ago but have never been used. A truck loading cyclone and extra spouting with each machine. Hercules gasoline motor on each. Box Y-1, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE — Large Anglo molasses mixer with 50 HP motor. One small Anglo molasses mixer. One large California pellet mill. One Haines molasses mixer. One Sizer Hi-Molasses pellet mill. Box Y-2, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE — 8-24 ft. lengths of 22 Gage metal pipe with elbows and steel flanges at \$2.00 per ft. Box Y-3, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Universal moisture tester almost new. For further particulars, write Ambia Grain Company, Ambia, Ind.

FOR SALE — Grain Elevator in corn belt area in Northwest Indiana. The property is being offered for the unbelievably low price of \$14,500 (half cash) due to ill health of the owner-manager. For full particulars, write Box V-12, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE — One 3-H.P. Union Iron Works Electric Truck Hoist, Complete. Price, \$350. Write Box Y-4, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

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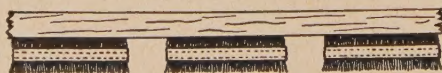


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Warehouse Push Broom

This is the broom that is used by most large terminal elevators for sweeping grain out of box cars.

Quality Separator Brushes



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WRITE TODAY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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IN THE HOPPER

Two ex-Army pilots had enjoyed the hospitality of the elderly stranger with whom they had struck up an acquaintance in the hotel bar. They had spoken freely of their war experiences; and, after the stranger had departed, one of the flyers grinned and said, "I guess we made an impression on that old boy, eh, Ed?"

"I wonder," mused the other. "Somehow, I didn't quite like the way he slurred his words when, just before he left us, he said, 'You two are the best pair of flyers I've ever met.'"

Patient: "Doctor don't you think it would be a good idea if I went to a hotter climate?"

Doctor: "That's just what I'm trying to prevent by keeping you in bed."

"Well, John," said Bill, "are you perturbed about the chance that a robot bomb might drop on your house?"

"Shucks," answered John, "tain't likely. First of all the bomb's gotta find its way to this country across the Atlantic or Pacific; then it has to find its way to this state and this city. Then it has to look for Cherry Street and then for number 672. And chances are even if it's that lucky I'll be in a saloon four blocks away."

He: "Baby, your eyes fascinate me. They got dew in them."

She: "That ain't do, boy, that's DON'T."

Boss: "What in the world happened to you? You're over an hour late getting back with those mules."

Hired Hand: "I know it, Boss, but I picked up Father O'Leary on

my way home and from there on the mules couldn't understand a word I said."

A woman wrote to a lonely hearts editor from a rural spot as follows: "My sister and I aren't exactly lonely out here. We have each other to talk to, but we need another woman to talk about."

A lovelorn sailor decided to celebrate pay day by sending a telegram to his girl in Modesto. After chewing on a pencil several minutes, he finally handed a message to the telephone clerk which read:

"I love you. I love you. I love you."

The clerk, reading it, said: "You're allowed to add another word for the same price."

The sailor pondered a bit and then added:

"Regards."



"Look, Honeycutt, I'm busy with this annual report. Suppose you make a list of the cute things your baby said and leave it on my desk"

—All-State

"These old trousers may be helpful to you," said the kind old lady.

"All they need is a little mending."

"That's fine," said the tramp. "I'll call back for them in half an hour."

"The bonds William and I bought for our country's defense helped build a house for us!"

HOW U. S. SAVINGS BONDS PAID OFF FOR MRS. ROSE NYSSSE OF BRISTOL, PA.

"There's no surer way to have a house and garden of your own than to save for it through U. S. Savings Bonds and the Payroll Savings Plan," says Mrs. Nyssse.



Mrs. Rose Nyssse says, "In 1942 I joined the Payroll Savings Plan at the Sweetheart Soap Co., buying a \$100 United States Savings Bond a month. It's really the perfect saving method!"



"William and I have saved \$8,000 altogether, just with U. S. Savings Bonds. Bonds alone made the \$5,000 down payment on our house and it's the bonds that will provide comfort for us when we retire."



"It makes no difference—the baseball game, movie theater, or here—I'm always behind a post."

You can do what the Nyssses are doing—the time to start is now!

Here's how you can turn your plans into reality, just as the Nyssses are doing. Today—start a safe, sure saving program by signing up for U. S. Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan

where you work or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank. Even very small sums, saved systematically this way, will provide the cash reserve you need to make your dreams come true.

FOR YOUR SECURITY, AND YOUR COUNTRY'S TOO, SAVE NOW—THROUGH REGULAR PURCHASE OF U. S. SAVINGS BONDS!



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